THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 37 R

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Roosevelt and Opportunity

Ages Will Judge His Merit

Jackson Might Be Lesson

¶ **Foofsaw**—that term from the old West implying a superfluity of fuss and fine feathers—is to be frowned upon in the arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies in Washington on January 20. Consistent with the homely traditions of his party, Mr. Roosevelt proposes to launch his second term simply and without ostentation. Like the winter's day on which it is scheduled, the procession may be short and snappy. One concession, however, the President has already made to sentiment. Present plans include a reviewing stand designed after the architecture of the Hermitage, old home of Andrew Jackson. For more than sentimental reasons the Hermitage should furnish a significant place whence not only to view the marchers but to review some of those fundamentals of democratic procedure which would seem to bind any Democratic President.

* * *

¶ **The official moves** of Old Hickory and President Roosevelt seem marked by a curious analogy. Jackson had his "kitchen cabinet"; Roosevelt has his brain trust. Jackson had the vociferous support of a people, reckless of consequences, intent on getting what they wanted through the Government; Roosevelt has the popular support of a majority equally exacting. Jackson preached and promoted Jeffersonian ideals of government, but turned from such ideals when they conflicted with his immediate plans; Mr. Roosevelt at times has seemed similarly inclined. Even as Mr. Roosevelt concludes his first term with a great personal following, so Jackson's popularity grew to the close of his public career. But here the analogy ceases, for whereas Jackson left a strong party machine in the mild hands of Van Buren he also left the beginnings of the crash of 1837, and a tendency to political expediency which aligned his party with slavery and led to its long eclipse. Mr. Roosevelt's policies remain as yet unproven.

* * *

¶ **Thus the Hermitage** seems a pertinent background for President Roosevelt on his second inauguration day. In such surroundings resides the reminder that personal popularity has little weight on the scales of history whereas the stability of men's principles and the consistency of their acts gather weight with the years. Andrew Jackson's escutcheon is dimmed because of his willingness to personalize issues and to allow himself to be personalized. Mr. Roosevelt's escutcheon is in the making. None doubts that it will shine with a broad humanitarianism. But there are many who still need reassurance that—with all this spending, adjusting, controlling, centralizing—something may not be lost of those fundamentals on which rests America's security as a democracy and her citizens' independence as free moral agents.

* * *

¶ **Perhaps some added** assurance may issue from that colonial portico when Mr. Roosevelt delivers his inaugural. Certainly the President will be aware that the tremendous vote by which the American people registered their disapproval of the static status of G. O. P.-ism and the erratic erubescence of the other isms, while giving approval to the socially progressive attitude represented by the New Deal, carries with it grave responsibilities. Such public confidence places on its recipient an obligation more exacting than that involved in mere political cleverness or economic adroitness. It constitutes a call from the people to their Chief Executive to save them from false gods, to pilot them safely through this uneasy period of world chemicalization with ideals strengthened and the flag of democracy still floating from the masthead.

* * *

¶ **No merely clever** man could do this. Native affability would fail. Human benevolence would not prevail. Personal dominance would but break itself. Political strength might evaporate. Human attributes alone would not suffice. But a man humble before God would find that which would qualify him for so high a trust. Such a man would weigh his decisions not in the scales of self-aggrandizement, political expediency, temporal popularity or party prestige, but rather in the measure of divinely inspired wisdom. Like a Washington at Valley Forge or a Lincoln at Gettysburg he would seek his best advice from on high and attune his principles to the one true Principle.

* * *

¶ **It is probable** that the majority of Americans base great expectation on their President's splendid grasp of affairs, his broad sympathies and his strength of purpose. But on Jan. 20 when Mr. Roosevelt again embarks on a four-year parade, perhaps the memento of Old Hickory should constitute a gentle reminder of the indifference of the ages to those who vacillate, the kindliness of history toward men who grasp firmly the fundamentals.

French Protest to Burgos On Reich Moves in Morocco; Franco Recognition Implied

International

Sir Henry Chilton

British Ambassador at Madrid Who Lodges Protest at Burgos

British Protest Bombing of Madrid Embassy by Fascist Fliers

Protests flew today from Paris and London to the rebel headquarters at Burgos, but Berlin was the actual target of at least one protest, while navies were on the move.

France invoked her treaty of 1912 with Spain against German penetration of Morocco. Under that treaty, France and Spain agreed not to permit foreign troops to enter Morocco at any time. Yet today German "volunteers" press into Morocco as well as into Spain.

Britain's protest to Burgos limited itself to the bombing of her Madrid Embassy. Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador to Madrid, filed the communication with the Rebel Junta at Burgos.

Behind these protests lies the vital question of procedure, whether direct diplomacy between chancelleries, or the non-intervention committee at London, is to ease the Spanish tension. Britain and France have turned to direct negotiation for the time being.

With Berlin and Rome calling for return to the status quo of last August—while every day adds to foreign knots in the Spanish tangle—Britain and France concentrate on plans for naval maneuvers in the western Mediterranean.

France Moves to Stop German Infiltration Into Spanish Morocco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 9—The French Government's protest to Gen. Francisco Franco against German activities in Spanish Morocco does not presage any drastic action to check this infiltration, it is emphasized in official circles here today. But it does mean that France is determined not to tolerate to any appreciable extension this alleged "invasion" of Morocco by German "volunteers."

France's protest to the rebel Junta in Burgos is officially stated to have called attention to the stipulation in the Treaty of 1912 which provides that neither France nor Spain shall permit foreign troops to have access to the sultanate.

Britain Informed

The British Government was informed of the French note and a protest is also expected to be lodged in Berlin.

The decision to hold the annual spring maneuvers of the Atlantic Squadron of the French fleet off the coast of Morocco and for Edouard Daladier, Minister of War, to leave France next week for a tour of inspection in French Morocco, are interpreted here as indication that the French Government takes an extremely serious view of the situation.

Germany Gets foothold

The crisis arises out of information received here from French consular agents and other reliable sources in Spanish Morocco, tending to show that preparations are being made to give Germany a firm foothold in various strategic points of Spanish Morocco. Several hundred German technicians are alleged to have landed recently and are said to be preparing barracks for larger forces. Furthermore, Germany is charged with having begun fortifications on a large scale at Ceuta opposite Gibraltar.

Expressly Forbidden

If these reports are true—and they are credited in governmental quarters—they constitute a threat to the status of the Moroccan zone and a potential menace to France's communications in her North African possessions. Such a situation is explicitly forbidden in several Franco-Spanish treaties and French governmental circles today emphasize that the integrity of Moroccan territory is a vital interest which France cannot afford to see endangered.

Rush Volunteers Issue

This angle of the Spanish affair overshadows momentarily the general problem of non-intervention, but it is realized here that the Moroccan crisis really constitutes additional proof of the necessity of putting an end to the sending of volunteers to Spain. The French and British Governments have accordingly agreed to proceed at once in Berlin and Rome with direct diplomatic negotiations designed to bring about a quicker settlement of the volunteer issue than could be reached through the International Non-Intervention Committee in London.

Spain focus of tense international situation: Page 2.

'Gas' and Liquor Divorce on Rural Roads Is Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 — Defense against the combined sale of liquor and gasoline at rural roadhouses will be asked of many state legislatures this winter. Bills in preparation aim at both highway and moral protection.

Separation of the vending of "gas" and intoxicants to motorists in the country is being sought in several ways as a check on drunken driving. Cutting off the liquor supply of roadhouses is also called for as a safeguard of public decency and order.

By Single Law

Both objectives can be reached by a single law, it has been demonstrated in Indiana. That State's anti-roadhouse law has knocked liquor out of several thousand roadhouses and largely divorced the mingled sale of booze and "gas" along rural roads.

Though not well known outside this State, the Indiana law will be cited in numerous legislatures as a pattern of how the roadhouse can be partially denatured and how the spreading rural market for liquor can be limited.

There are in fact more ways of disintegrating the unity of intoxi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Ferryboat Huffs And Puffs for Five Hours Lost in Fog

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The good ferry Bushwick plied through the waves of upper New York harbor today, secure in the establishment of something of a record in local navigation.

She managed to get herself lost five and one half hours last night in the course of her two-mile route between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Before she was located, the police and the Coast Guard were considerably bewildered.

For 25 years the Bushwick has been ramming her blunt prows through the harbor waters. Up until last night, seafaring men said of her: "Give the old girl a free wheel and she'll dock herself."

Her skipper, Capt. William H. Simons, is a veteran with the reputation of being able to smell his course across the ship-congested harbor on the darkest night but last night such a fog shut down that not even Captain Simons could get through.

The Bushwick completed her daily task of transporting Brooklynites to Manhattan and back again at 8:30 p. m. With the ferry empty of passengers, Captain Simons aimed her in the general direction of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and started through the murk.

In half a minute, her lights were swallowed by the fog, but the bellow of her fog horn echoed in the silent streets of the waterfront. Then even the sound of the whistle was lost until 2 a. m.

Notified by the Department of Plants and Structures, the Coast Guard planned to send out a cutter, but the fog was too thick for even the guardsmen. Police launches crept along on a search, unable to see 100 feet ahead.

Finally police radio cars were sent to check every pier along the waterfront. A Brooklyn car won the hunt. The policemen found the Bushwick tied up at the foot of Van Dyke street, a mile from her destination.

Captain Simons reported he had been lost.

Spotlight Put Upon A. F. of L. In Auto Strike

General Motors Assures Federation Rights Will Be Safeguarded

Labor Rift Grows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The General Motors Corporation "assured" American Federation of Labor craft unions today that the corporation had "no intention of entering into any agreement with any other organization interfering with legitimate jurisdiction" of the craft unions.

H. W. Anderson of the General Motors labor relations department in Detroit telegraphed this message to John P. Frey, president of the federation's metal trades department.

Development in Rift

The communication marked the latest development in the battle between the federation's craft unions and the C. I. O. industrial unionists.

Mr. Anderson's telegram was in reply to a request from Mr. Frey that the corporation "enter into no agreement which would give to some other organization authority to represent the skilled craftsmen in the metal working industries."

Mr. Frey said, "Such representation is properly lodged in their respective international unions affiliated with the metal trades department."

Ready to Return

In Cleveland, Ohio, Peter G. Schick, chairman of a so-called non-strikers' committee, announced that 3425 of approximately 7000 employees of the Fisher Body Company's plant there are ready to return to work.

A United Automobile Workers of America sit-down strike closed the plant Dec. 28.

Conciliators Seek Basis To Settle Auto Strike; 100,000 Workers Idle

DETROIT, Jan. 9—The widespread nature of the strikes in General Motors Corporation plants, the Associated Press learned today, provides the chief obstacle to agreement on terms for a peace parley between the corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America. "This situation," an authoritative source said after the last of a series of nearly all-night conferences, "has such a wide scope and is so complicated that numerous discussions are necessary."

Meanwhile, conferences between conciliators and both parties continued. Homer Martin, president of the Automobile Union, went to the hotel room of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan with a paper believed to outline the union's position on negotiations to settle its strikes in General Motors plants.

Tabulation showed nearly 100,000 workers idle because of strikes in plants of the General Motors, and the effect upon related industries. The actual strikers themselves have closed 12 plants and left 29,141 idle.

Labor Presents Views at Strike Conference

Wide World

Michigan Governor at Detroit Meeting

Gov. Frank Murphy Met With Union Labor Officials and Federal Conciliators at Detroit in an Effort to Find an Acceptable Basis for Negotiations Between Striking United Automobile Workers of America and General Motors Corporation. Photo Shows (Seated, Left to Right) James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator; Frank X. Martel, Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Homer Martin, President United Automobile Workers of America; Governor Murphy and John O'Connor, Federal Labor Conciliator. (Standing, Left to Right) Edward C. McDonald, Federal Labor Conciliator; John Brophy, Representing C. I. O.

Emergency Speaker Advises Embargo on Raw Materials; Accepting Arbitration Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 — The largest turnout in the interests of peace in Philadelphia's history, it was said, marked the opening of the 1937 activities of the Emergency Peace Campaign yesterday. To accommodate an overflow of about 3000 persons from the meeting held in the Academy of Music, it was necessary to hold a second meeting in the Baptist Temple.

Speakers at these meetings—the first of about 1500 scheduled for January and February in all parts of the country—were Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Riverside Baptist Church, New York City; Sherwood Eddy, author, traveler and social and religious leader; and Miss Muriel Lester, director of the settlement house, Kingsley Hall, in London.

Resolution

Miss Lester substituted for Miss Maude Royden, whose arrival in New York from England was delayed two days.

The 6000 persons who crammed the two auditoriums loudly proclaimed their desire that any international dispute involving the United States should be adjusted by an "agency of peaceful settlement."

A resolution was adopted recommending to the President and Congress "financial measures which, like the present trade agreement policy, tend to lower barriers to world trade and so enable nations in need of essential raw materials to obtain them, in times of peace, by normal processes of peaceful trade"; and urging "provision in advance for the submission of all disputes in which the United States may become involved and which resist solution by ordinary processes of diplomacy, to appropriate means of peaceful settlement, conciliation, or arbitration, and acceptance of the obligation to abide by the decision of such agency."

International Authority

Dr. Fosdick, outlining "five sectors" of the peace movement, said:

"Emotional hatred of war, personal pacifism, national measures of neutrality and economic reform are of first-rate importance; but by themselves these sectors are not enough. The only ultimate cure of war is the surrender to an international authority of the present national right to use violence."

Sherwood Eddy asserted that the existing neutrality legislation, which forbids the granting of loans or credits to belligerents, is at best a flimsy structure which cannot in itself keep us out of war. He further observed:

"We must extend our neutrality legislation. Such legislation should not only make it mandatory for the President to forbid shipments of arms and granting of credits to either belligerent, but should embargo the raw materials of war, such as oil, steel and cotton for guncotton.

"We should have a referendum at the time of the 1938 elections to vote on whether armed American boys should again leave our shores, or whether there should be a military draft for service outside continental United States."

Miss Muriel Lester said we can abolish war by "the ridding of our personal lives of fear and greed and avarice." She added that "only then can we hope to do the same thing national and internationally."

George W. Norris, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was chairman of the meeting in the Academy of Music, while in the Baptist Temple gathering William H. Fineshriber presided.

Miss Elizabeth Phillips Walls sang Kipling's "Recessional" at an interim between speakers at the academy meeting.

Earlier Speaking

At noon a luncheon meeting was held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel which was attended by 400 persons, including the speakers at the evening meetings. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton presided.

Among those at the speakers' table were Ruth Nichols, the flier; Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore; Angela Morgan, poet laureate of the American Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. Lucretia Blankenburg, first woman to receive the Gimbel Award.

Demand For Wage Increase Minor Factor in Auto Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 9—Wages, always an issue in a big strike, hold a peculiar place in the General Motors Corporation strike. There is less talk than usual about wages in this strike. The industry claims its weekly pay is among the highest in manufacturing. General Motors declares its wages are above the automobile average. On the other hand, leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America assert that automobile wages are low.

The source of this contradiction is, doubtless, the annual shutdown of automobile plants required for the setting up of new machinery required to produce new models. Many men lose from one to three months' work. That pulls the average down.

General Motors has made great progress in cutting down the traditional irregularity of employment as a result of a three-year drive in the industry. The stabilization of jobs has been greater than the public realizes, because the data showing improvement has not yet been published fully.

Employment Statistics

General Motors wage and employment statistics covering the model year ending Sept. 1, 1936, are reported to be as follows:

1. Ninety-one per cent of the total factory pay roll paid to male factory employees in car and body operations went to regular workers—men who were on the pay roll both at the beginning and end of the year. (The remaining 9 per cent of the pay roll went to employees who left the company's employ and to their replacements, none of whom was on the pay roll all year.)

2. Ninety per cent of these regular employees worked at least 40 weeks.

3. Eighty-seven per cent of the employees worked at least 1500 hours.

4. All regular employees averaged $1490, not including a Christmas bonus of at least $25. Adjusted to cost of living, this figure was equivalent to $1815 as compared with 1929.

5. At December, 1936, rates, annual earnings would have been $1581, not including the special Christmas bonus.

6. Average annual earnings in 1936 in all manufacturing industries, according to the Department of Labor, for employees working 52 weeks was about $1150. This makes no allowance for layoffs and therefore is higher than the actual average.

7. The typical factory employee in General Motors works 50 weeks a year.

8. Therefore the typical General Motors employee earns as much in nine months as the average full-time worker in all manufacturing industry.

9. In December, the average earned rate for male factory employees in all General Motors car and body and accessory plants, who have worked for General Motors six months or more, was 83 cents an hour.

Reason for Change

The change in the automobile industry which has reduced unemployment is the shift in the date of the introduction of new models. These used to be brought out in January, but now make their debut in November.

The problem was to draw enough new business into the winter months to keep employment steady. The transfer in dates of new models increased the purchase of cars in the winter and so resulted in more stable employment.

In connection with the 87 per cent of regular employees of General Motors' working at least 1500 hours

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Hull Aide Sees 'European Peace Despite Friction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The Department of State in a most unusual move today sounded a note of optimism as to the present European situation through the person of R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State.

Alarming reports of French, British and German naval concentrations in near-Spanish waters gave rise to questions as to what was considered in informed diplomatic quarters to be the gravity of the situation. At his press conference, Mr. Moore said he had been following all such reports closely since they began to arrive, and that he continued to feel confident Europe would avoid an "adventure in suicide."

In Touch With Europe

He based his opinion both on cabled communications from American diplomatic officials at all key points in Europe and also on a direct telephone conversation with an American ambassador near the center of developments.

"I do not think reports coming from Europe should cause undue alarm," he said. "I decline to believe that a war involving the leading European nations is about to occur. I decline to believe that any such adventure in suicide is imminent. On the contrary, I am convinced that leaders of those nations, knowing what a perhaps fatal blow another expensive war would be to the fabric of European civilization, will find some common sense method of adjusting all controversies."

Unusual Situation

Normally the Department of State refrains from expressing any opinion as to the gravity of daily developments in other parts of the world. This is partly because it is not considered proper for the diplomatic establishment of one nation to express opinions which might be construed as criticisms of the actions of others, and partly because department information often is slower in arriving than news dispatches.

For this reason it is assumed the Department of State felt it particularly desirable to counteract the general impression which has been conveyed by the most recent news dispatches which would appear to imply a sharply increased tension, particularly between France and Germany over the question of alleged German troops in Spanish Morocco.

Women Renew Amendment Drive For Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Alva Belmont House, Capitol Hill home of the National Woman's party, was the scene yesterday of a large reception in honor of Mrs. Stephen T. Pell of New York, newly elected national chairman of the equal rights group.

The occasion also marked the renewal of the party's campaign to have Congress pass an equal rights amendment to the Constitution which would sweep away all legal and economic inequalities now existing between the sexes. The amendment was reintroduced on the first day of the session by Senator John G. Townsend Jr., Republican of Delaware, and Representative Louis Ludlow, Democrat of Indiana.

While much of the spade work on the amendment will be done by members of the party stationed here, Mrs. Pell intends to come to Washington frequently to confer with them. She will visit at the home of her son, Robert T. Pell, a State Department official.

Congress, the diplomatic corps, various executive departments and the press were represented in the large group invited to greet the new chairman. Mrs. Pell recently succeeded Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware.

What Is the AAA? Up to Congress Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Three guesses—what is the AAA?

The motorist will say it is the American Automobile Association. Public officials say it is the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Others say it is both or either. Which goes to show that there is enough confusion in the use of the three letters to warrant consideration by the 1937 Congress, according to the Automobile Association.

The AAA of the highways lays first claim to the title by virtue of seniority. It has been the trademarked insignia of the association for 34 years, according to Thomas P. Henry, president of the national automobile group, today. Hence, the motor group will insist that Congress find another name for the farm adjustment legislation.

"A new name for the act will not be difficult at this time," said Mr. Henry, with new legislation now in prospect."

U. S. Spending Seems Headed For Fresh Peak

Treasury Pins Main Hope on Present Taxes and Increasing Income

Income Tax Leads

National Revenues for 1938 Are Expected to Reach $7,293,000,000 Total

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—For the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, President Roosevelt's budget sets national revenues at $7,293,000,000. That would be more money than American taxpayers have ever given their Government in any previous twelvemonth. It is based on a continuation of present tax rates, plus a high degree of business activity. In fact, it assumes that revenues will run ahead of general recovery—an accepted phenomenon.

In 1920, based on high taxes and war profits, the Treasury took in $6,694,000,000. That is the present all-time high. But it will be eclipsed by $600,000,000 if the Treasury experts' forecasts of business activity are accurate. Hitherto, they have consistently underestimated revenues except in instances where the Supreme Court struck out certain taxes.

Record Mark Indicated

The current fiscal year, with five months more to run, will be the second highest revenue year in American history, if collections follow forecasts. The present revised estimate for receipts for 1937 is $5,828,000,000: That compares with $5,624,000,000 which was the previous second highest year.

These revenue figures furnish a graphic indication of the new plateau upon which American governmental spending appears to be stabilizing. Before American entry into the World War, the United States reached its first billion dollar budget. For a decade, since 1906, revenues had been slowly rising from $600,000,000. In 1916 they hit $782,000,000. Then in 1917 they jumped to $1,124,000,000. After the war and post-war peaks, the budget of expenditures again stabilized at around $3,500,000,000.

Nearly Nine Billions

With the depression, expenditures for emergency relief of various kinds:—unemployed payments, public works, RFC loans to industry and banks—sent expenditures up to five and seven billions, reaching a gross total of $8,879,000,000 in the fiscal year 1936 with the bulk of the bonus payments.

Thus, in the four decades of the twentieth century, there have been four plateaus of government spending: (1) three-quarters of a billion in the first 10 years; (2) rising to a billion in the second decade—with the war and post-war period exceptional; (3) Three to four billions in the roaring twenties; (4) and now reaching a point of fixation in President Roosevelt's second term of about seven billions. This is a picture of expanding Federal Government activity in the United States, arising partly from increasing demands on legitimate activity, partly from the greater power of pressure groups.

How It Will Be Paid For

To pay for life on the higher plateau, the Treasury depends on present tax rates and business activity. The estimates of these experts under Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, have set up a good record for accuracy. They have, indeed, consistently underestimated revenues, where some of their predecessors as consistently overestimated them. More than one observer has suspected that these underestimates were deliberate—building up for the day, now arrived, when the Treasury can soberly put down its expectations that Americans will send jingling into its coffers the stupendous sum of $7,293,000,000.

The rate of business recovery, and in turn of revenues, is accurately charted by the increasing percentage of income taxes in total revenues. In 1935, income taxes contributed 29.1 per cent of total revenues, in 1936 it was 34.6 per cent, in 1937 it is estimated at 40.7 per cent, and in 1938 at 46.1 per cent.

Bulk Is From Incomes

Income taxes are normally the most important federal source of revenue. During the whole period from 1918 to 1932, they contributed about two thirds of the revenue, whereas two thirds had to come from customs and miscellaneous internal revenues. Yet in 1935—reflecting conditions partly in the calendar year 1934 and partly in 1933—it had slipped to 29.1 per cent, as shown above, and has been steadily climbing back.

The time-lag between the time income is earned and the time the tax is collected, sometimes running as high as two years, is tersely explained by the Treasury in its exceptionally interesting analysis of revenues, published in the budget report.

"The improvement in earnings in the calendar year 1936," the experts write, "will appear in income tax collections for the first time when income tax returns are filed on March 15, 1937.

Receipts Bridge Two Years

"Because of the privilege of making quarterly installment payments of these tax liabilities, the collections will be received throughout the cal-

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General Blockade of Spain Proposed by British Leaders; American Observers Possible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has held further consultations with Sir Percy Harris, chief Liberal whip, and Maj. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor party. It is now hoped that the united front between the British Government and both branches of its opposition in Parliament may materialize for firm action toward the Spanish question.

One of the proposals—though Downing street is very reserved today regarding it—is for an international naval blockade of the Spanish Morocco coasts, with increased restrictions upon the French and Spanish land frontier, amounting to an international closing of that border to prevent the passage into Spain of either volunteers or war supplies of any kind.

Activity Needed

Official circles here recognize frankly that the situation has become too serious to allow the neglect of any possible line of approach for making international non-intervention efficient.

Although practical difficulties, therefore, are seen in the way of instituting such a blockade, owing to mutual jealousies among the various fleets, this fact, it is held, should not stand in the way of discussing its possibilities.

In this connection it is admitted that the cumbersome plan at one time considered for a control system by international agents at Spanish ports and frontiers is too complicated to be likely to succeed.

They Want Their Part

On the other hand it has become increasingly evident that neither Italy nor Germany is inclined to trust the carrying out of any such blockade unless an equal part be taken in it by the navies of these two powers. This appears to bar the proposal, which has been among those put forward in liberal circles, for the British navy to be itself entrusted with such a blockade in collaboration with the French Government.

American Participation

The whole problem has thus become one of mutual international confidence, needing just that courageous leadership for its solution which Britain might quite conceivably provide.

In this connection it is agreed that confidence in the good faith of all nations concerned would be vastly strengthened if by any means it could be arranged for American observers to be carried upon whatever ships might be told off for blockade purposes.

Leadership Required

Meanwhile the British Government is being pushed vigorously by public opinion in the United Kingdom not to allow itself to be deterred from taking the lead. Among its own supporters today, for example, it is freely said that the Italo-German demand for effective control at Spanish ports and other points of access into Spain is in itself reasonable. It is also alleged that if the chance now offered for securing it be allowed to slip for lack of imagination or initiative, then foreign commitments in Spain are likely so to increase as to render impossible the ultimate aim of leaving the Spaniards to settle their own affairs.

Romance Holds the Stage in the Netherlands

International

Crowds Cheer Royal Couple in Drive Through The Hague

Marriage of Crown Princess Aroused People's Enthusiasm

The wedding of Queen Wilhelmina's daughter, Crown Princess Juliana, to Prince Bernhard of the German principality, Lippe-Biesterfeld, was marked by an interesting aftermath when the royal couple disappeared on their honeymoon trip.

They were expected at Innsbruck, Austria, the day after the Hague marriage ceremonies.

The suite of rooms reserved for the couple at the best hotel was a mass of flowers and the village was gaily decorated.

Then came word that plans had been changed, but where the couple had gone was left to conjecture.

Britain Protests Rebel Bombing Of Madrid Embassy

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Great Britain sent a vigorous protest today to the Spanish insurgent government against the aerial bombing of its Madrid Embassy last night.

Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador to Spain, was instructed to forward the protest to the Spanish fascist administration after the Cabinet met in its second emergency session in two days at 10 Downing street.

"Recognition in Fact"

The Cabinet approved the representations, which by their nature would constitute factual recognition of the Burgos Government.

(The same "recognition in fact" of Spanish insurgents was given by the French in protesting against reported landing of German allies in Spanish Morocco.)

Britain reserves the "right to compensation" for damage done by the insurgent pilots who dropped bombs on the Embassy, the Cabinet told Sir Henry to inform Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the Spanish fascists.

Naval Force Prepared

Officials declared that eight bombs were dropped on the Embassy building, its annex, and a third structure used for housing refugees in the Spanish capital.

The Admiralty, meanwhile, began preparations to send British naval strength into action because of a double threat of war around Spain and reported German invasion of Spanish Morocco.

Officers and men were ordered to report immediately.

Moroccan Milestones

Significant dates in Morocco's history:

1681-84—French invade territory.

1799-1856—Period of commercial treaties and capitulations to foreign powers.

1894—War with Spain. Sultan pays $4,000,000 indemnity.

1902—Franco-Spanish treaty recognizing Spanish interests in Morocco. Later treaties, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1912.

1895-1904—France extends Algerian boundary into Morocco and increases political influence with British consent. Germany seeks to interfere with this trend.

1904—England and France include accord on Morocco in Entente Cordiale.

March 31, 1905—German Kaiser lands at Tangier after denying validity of Anglo-French accord of 1904.

Jan.-April, 1906—Conference of Algeciras called on Kaiser's initiative. Open-door policy affirmed. Germany agreed to France's continued dominance.

May 22, 1909—Friction between France and Germany over Casablanca. Hague Court of Arbitration ruling accepted by both sides.

1911—Agadir incident. German and French warships sent to Morocco. Amicable settlement, with German recognition of French protectorate over Morocco, concluded March 30, 1912.

Oct. 25, 1912—Franco-Spanish accord on Spanish Morocco.

1919—In peace treaties, Germany and Austria renounce treaty rights in Morocco.

1924-25—Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, co-operates with France to quell Riffian revolts.

Reich Stiffens Propaganda On 'Reds' in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 9—Germany, following the customary procedure after delivery of a diplomatic note, today sits back and emphasizes through its officially inspired press that once again the moment has come when other nations must aid international understanding with "equally constructive and fundamental proposals"—for settling in this case the Spanish civil war.

Meanwhile this country continues its "revelations" of Bolshevik machinations in other states, all of which are destined to prove still further that co-operation anywhere with Soviet Russia is unthinkable for a civilized state.

Foreign Press Quoted

Nothing is more helpful for this purpose than the reproduction of foreign press articles. A few days ago a notoriously reactionary Central European organ was used as the mouthpiece for proving that Czechoslovakia had become the "red spearhead" against the Third Reich.

Today the Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, under the title of "Revelations Regarding Moscow's Slave Trade for Spain," publishes material much of which is taken from the French press.

References are made in the Beobachter to the secret session of the International Committee investigating methods of securing man-power and munitions for Spain. All this leads the paper to conclude that the Bolsheviks are not simply political agitators, but also slave dealers. Hence, nothing could be clearer to this writer than that Moscow is the most dangerous enemy of all culture, civilization and state order.

Sharp Criticism of Russia

In view, too, of this overwhelming evidence, editorial comment accompanying the above article asks what right has Soviet Russia to continue as a member of the International Non-Intervention Committee since every action on behalf of non-intervention must be pure farce when it comes into the hands of "professional slave dealers on the Spanish frontier."

All this kind of material is of course part of a campaign, which has long been in operation, and which seeks to win over Britain and France to the anti-Bolshevik front in Europe.

English Approval Cited

How well some press organ or other in democratic states can serve Germany's end is also revealed in the justification which an English newspaper is assumed to supply for the German naval squadron's action in taking reprisals because of refusal of the Spanish Government to liberate the cargo and passenger of the Palos. In this case an English conservative journal whose correspondent was expelled from Germany is described as "Angesehene" (respected or esteemed) and its contrast of Germany's action with that of England in the case of the postal packet steamer Trent during the American Civil War is used to prove that "Germany has acted in the counter-measures which it has taken in the case of the Palos within the framework of necessary propriety."

Headphoned Workers Speed Operations Of Tacoma Lumber Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Marked success has been achieved by the Defiance Lumber Company of this city in the use of intercommunicating telephones in the sawmill department of this milling company.

Six key men in the log and cutting departments are each equipped with a headset and transmitter, and are able to carry on a conversation with each other, giving and receiving orders. All the equipment was especially designed for sawmill requirements, the voice transmitters being so arranged as to eliminate disturbing sawmill noises.

The telephone communication development was the work of the mill foreman, Morris D. Myers, who was at one time employed in telephone work. He worked out details of the plan with R. S. Dodds, commercial representative of the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company. That this adaption of the telephone to the details of work in a sawmill is eminently practical and of great usefulness is attested by Mr. Lee Doud, manager of the Defiance mill, who recently observed the system in use, and declares that the telephone would save his firm thousands of dollars in a year's time.

A special set of jacks will be installed soon to permit the foreman to tap the line at several points, thus the more intimately keeping in touch with operations.

With such rapid communicaton between principal departments, efficient application to orders is readily achieved and overcutting of stock is eliminated. High-grade, high-priced materials are thus conserved, which might otherwise be cut into low-class stock. When the logs are first cut the head sawyers specify the class of material which the cants will provide. Due to the fact that clear first-grade material is gradually becoming scarce, it is ever more necessary to conserve that kind of timber.

Medal for Good Diction Awarded to Helen Hayes

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP) — Helen Hayes yesterday received the national speech-arts fellowship 1936 gold medal for good diction and described her lingual success as a victory over a southern accent.

She defeated the accent, the actress now starring in "Victoria Regina" said, by doing tongue exercises before a mirror and reading Shakespeare's sonnets aloud.

Anti-Revisionists In Slovakia Stage Big Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia—The greatest anti-revision demonstration against the existing Treaty of Trianon that Slovakia has witnessed took place recently in front of the Slovak National Theater at Bratislava. It was a reply to Signor Benito Mussolini's revisionist speech in Milan, which greatly disturbed the Czechoslovak frontier population.

The meeting was arranged by the young generation of all three nationalities of which the population of Bratislava is composed—Czechoslovaks, Germans, Magyars.

Gather in City Square

Thousands of persons from the city as well as from the adjoining country districts gathered on the square in spite of inclement weather to manifest their support for the preservation of the Wilsonian frontier in the Danubian basin where it had liberated more than 2,000,000 persons from Hungarian dominance.

Tidvo Gašpar, author, expressed confidence that no serious attempt will be made by responsible statesmen to upset the present organization of Central Europe. The Magyar speaker, D. Rostás, declared that the democratic Constitution of the Republic gives the Magyar minority all that is needed for its national, cultural and economic development.

Contrasted With Hungary

The German speaker, B. Fejessy, stated that there could be no peaceful revision. He, who talks about revision, he said, thinks of war. He contrasted the sad situation of the Germans in the neighboring Hungary where the German language, he claimed, was suppressed both in school and office. Those persons, he alleged, who have honest German names have to exchange them for Magyar ones under official pressure.

The resolution contained a declaration for brotherly and peaceful co-operation of all races and a firm conviction that the present situation was a result of historic justice. Only a new world catastrophe could reverse the present order, it was contended. A warning to those who would dare to attack the Czechoslovak territory concluded the resolution.

Battleship Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The new battleship-building race which the United States entered yesterday is already well advanced. Seventeen capital ships have already been actually built, commenced or officially ordered since it began, and at least five more are likely to be added to the lengthening list before the present year is out.

The new race started with the launching of Germany's pocket battleship Deutschland in 1931. The last previous battleship construction had been Britain's completion of the Rodney and Nelson in 1927, under explicit provisions of the Washington Naval Treaty. Those two ships rounded out the treaty navies, which it was hoped at that time would mark the end of battleship competition.

What has happened, beginning with the Deutschland, can best be appreciated in table form, as follows:

Ship	Tonnage	Biggest guns	Present status
Germany			
Deutschland	10,000 tons	11 inches	In commission
Admiral Scheer	10,000 tons	11 inches	In commission
Graf Spee	10,000 tons	11 inches	In commission
Scharnhorst	26,500 tons	11 inches	Will be completed this year
Gneisenau	26,500 tons	11 inches	Expected to be complete this year
"F"	35,000 tons	14 inches(?)	Laid down in 1936
"G"	35,000 tons	14 inches(?)	To be laid down this year
France			
Dunquerque	26,500 tons	13.3 inches	Now in final trials
Strasbourg	26,500 tons	13.3 inches	About 30 per cent complete
Richelieu	35,000 tons	14 inches(?)	Laid down in 1935
Jean Bart	35,000 tons	14 inches(?)	Laid down in Dec., 1936
Italy			
Vittorio Veneto	35,000 tons	15 inches	Scheduled to be completed in 1938
Littorio	35,000 tons	15 inches	Scheduled to be completed in 1938
Great Britain			
Prince of Wales	35,000 tons	14 inches	Laid down Jan. 1, 1937
George V	35,000 tons	14 inches	Laid down Jan. 1, 1937
United States			
"Number 49"	35,000 tons	16 inches(?)	To be laid down as soon as possible this year
"Number 50"	35,000 tons	16 inches(?)	To be laid down as soon as possible this year

In addition to these 17, it is reported from Paris that France will probably announce three more of the Richelieu class during the year, while the British Admiralty is expected to ask Parliament to authorize two more powerful than the George V and Prince of Wales in March. The American Navy is hopeful that the present Congress will authorize a third to follow after Nos. 49 and 50, but the prospects of this are uncertain.

Argentina and Chile Invoke Nationalistic Decree on Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The growing nationalistic tendency of Latin-American governments has been evident lately in Argentina and Chile, two countries where decrees have been promulgated of far-reaching importance to the foreign interests—almost exclusively Anglo-American—engaged in petroleum importation and distribution.

In Argentina, the Buenos Aires city council has adopted an ordinance declaring the sale of gasoline a public service and conceding an exclusive concession to what is known as the Y. P. F.—the Spanish initials for the Federal Government owned oilfields company. This action follows the decree of July 20, which converted the entire petroleum business into a Y. P. F. monopoly.

Apart from these two decisions, a government monopoly is projected for the entire province of Buenos Aires, a bill to that effect having been submitted to the Provincial Legislature. Naturally, the federal capital and Buenos Aires province are the most, if not the only, profitable gasoline markets in Argentina. Transportation costs and the establishment of a single, government-controlled price militate against profits in interior markets.

Foreigners on Defensive

Foreign companies, with large investments at stake in the distribution side of the business, are active in defense of their interests. The American West India and the British Shell companies are principally affected. Majority legal opinion considers the restrictive measures unconstitutional, but only a favorable Supreme Court decision can impede withdrawal of the foreign companies.

In Chile, the Minister of Production has decreed the application, as from Jan. 1, 1936, of a four-year-old law establishing a state petroleum monopoly. The essence is that "national interests" demand the Government possess the exclusive right to "import, distribute and sell petroleum and its derivatives."

The 1932 law, whose operation was only postponed, contemplated the formation of a national company to administer the monopoly and authorized an internal loan of 60,000,000 pesos (one peso at par is worth about 20.5 United States cents) to organize the new unit on the basis of the expropriation of existing plant.

Difficulty of Compensation

The Finance Minister at the time admitted the difficulty of obtaining the resources to compensate the foreign companies and it is doubted whether there has since been any improvement in the situation from this particular viewpoint. On the other hand, there seems to be a determined Chilean desire to settle the petroleum issue with some kind of nationalization scheme.

Difficulties of exchange, depreciated currency and other concomitants of trade depression have caused a variety of problems regarding national transportation and fuel. The search of home oil and studies of coal hydrogenization continue, but nothing definite has been accomplished to stop the heavy drain on depleted exchange resources in payment of imported gasoline.

The announcement that a monopoly measure is to be enforced has caused a keen debate among national interests, the majority favoring the Government move, but the mining and manufacturing industries, as well as the motor transport trade, have insisted there must be no increase in price.

Leeway Is Pointed Out

The production minister has pointed out that, under the 1932 law, the directorate of petroleum is authorized, if necessary, to contract with the present importers and distributors—which would leave the business operations very much as they are today and yield the Government extra revenue which the contractors would pay for exercising the monopoly concession

The original law relieved the State of the necessity of providing any capital in the new concern, but laid it down that it should receive 75 per cent of the profits derived from any department of the business. The concession would not be for more than 17 years and a majority of the directors, all of whom would be Chilean, must be nominated by the President of the Republic. One would also represent the coal industry.

The chief foreign interests are the same as in the Argentine, the British Shell and the American West India companies, with recently organized national competition by the Copec company.

Opinions are still being advanced as to what benefits the State will derive from the monopoly, but both Government and private authorities seem convinced these will be considerable, especially from a revenue viewpoint. Fifty per cent of the profits, however, must be set aside for the encouragement of the mining and petroleum industries and a fixed sum for domestic coal hydrogenization studies.

Fascists Claim Capture Of Madrid Outpost After Stiff Fighting

WITH FASCISTS OUTSIDE MADRID, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Fascist command announced capture today of the town of Aravaca, seven miles northwest of Madrid.

The town, on the vital road to El Escorial, was taken, the report said, by the insurgent column driving southward toward the capital from Las Rozas.

Socialist militiamen were driven from their trenches at heavy cost before they relinquished Aravaca, the advices said.

Insurgent estimates placed the government fatalities, in the week of furious fighting in which the socialist troops lost control of the highway link to their Guadarrama forces and fell back within earshot of the capital, at more than 1000 men.

Increasing numbers of Government soldiers and militiamen, Fascist officers reported, were deserting. They expressed the belief that the desertions indicated the defense of the besieged capital, which has been intact for 10 weeks, was beginning to crumble.

The occupation of Aravaca was said to have given considerable relief to two other insurgent columns battering western defenses of the city—one at the Manzanares river from the Madrid outskirts and the other further north in the university section of the city proper.

Retreat of the Socialist forces, officers said, silenced artillery batteries in Aravaca which had been shelling both Fascist positions.

Clean Film Pace Set by Cartoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 9—The "meany" characters in animated cartoons no longer are allowed to overpower virtue. It simply is not good business, as several studios have found out.

Audience response is the guiding hand in this forthright policy, according to one of the leading originators, Leon Schlesinger of Warner Brothers. Letters he has received on the subject of taste and propriety have made him follow a chalk-line for cast and plot. It's not enough to have the villain cashiered in the climax—it must be shown throughout that crime never pays and that honesty is the best policy.

Mr. Schlesinger regards the moralizing in animated cartoons as remarkable in the light of their function on screen programs to take the place of the former two-reel comedies. These latter were notorious for their moral lapses, and the upsurge of the ultra-short cartoon without this tendency, he feels, is a model for Hollywood to follow.

Charles Hayden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — Charles Hayden, banker and philanthropist who passed on here yesterday, was senior partner of Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston and New York.

An officer and director in 58 corporations, he nevertheless found time for many philanthropic and humanitarian activities, including chairmanship of the annual American Red Cross Roll Call. Unmarried himself, he was greatly interested in the welfare of children and particularly in the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

Through his generosity the Hayden planetarium was installed at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He was a trustee of the museum.

Born in Boston 66 years ago, Mr. Hayden served for 14 years in the Massachusetts militia, rising from private to the post of paymaster general. He began his career in the financial world when he was 21 as a brokerage clerk earning $3 a week.

In recent months he has served as chairman of the board of the Rock Island railroad and of the International Nickel Company, chairman of the finance committee of the Kennecott Copper Corporation and of the Utah Copper Company, and member of the executive committee of the American Locomotive Company, Mack Trucks, Inc., and the New York Trust Company, among many other large concerns.

Carbonized Coal Used in Britain For Gas Masks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the latest activities of the Fuel Research board has been production of an active carbon suitable for use in gas masks. It was already known that a suitable blend of coals, pulverized and briquetted, would give a high-grade carbon after carbonization and activation with steam.

With this knowledge as a basis, the Fuel Research board, according to its latest report, was able to make a start with what are known as the "durain" coals, which are rich in plant remains and which occur in bands in many seams of bituminous coals in Great Britain.

Big Economy Shown

Out of 16 selected coals, those from three collieries in Nottongham, Warwickshire, and Fifeshire, were found to provide active carbon very nearly as good as the best obtainable from other sources, and at a considerably lower cost.

Another item of interest in the report is about the experiments in the carbonization of Scottish cannel. This product, sometimes called "candle coal," is very rich in gas. During the experiments more than 22,000 tons of cannel were consumed, yielding, in the laboratory, from 51 to 70 gallons of tar per ton.

Higher Gas Yield

The gas yield was much higher than that obtainable from ordinary bituminous coal. The yield of refined spirit was about 4.1 gallons per ton of cannel.

It is estimated that authough the cannel costs 4s. 6d. per ton more than ordinary coal, the net cost per therm of gas is slightly less.

If the possible value of the tar for hydrogenation purposes be credited, the gas can be produced at less than one halfpenny per therm, provided that the gas is produced under similar conditions and that the coke is marketable. The cost of gas per therm to the consumer in London is about 8d.

Court Reserves Decision On Morro Castle Appeals

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 5 reserved decision on a plea for a reversal of the conviction of Acting Capt. William F. Warms and Chief Engineer Eben Abbott on charges of negligence growing out of the burning of the Ward liner Morro Castle. Captain Warms was sentenced to two years in prison and Engineer Abbott to four years after a trial last January.

Chauncey I. Clark, defense counsel told the Appellate Court that Captain Warms played a hero's part when the Morro Castle burned off the New Jersey coast on Sept. 8, 1934, and that the trial court erred in many of its rulings.

School Bands Substitute Local for U. S. Contests

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 9 (AP)—The National School Bandmasters Association decided yesterday to discontinue the national band contests and replace it with eight or 10 annual district contests.

In the past, national contests for school bands and orchestras have been held in alternate years. Under the plan adopted today, which requires the joint approval of the National Orchestra Association, the school band and orchestras would compete each year in districts.

Ontario Restores Printing Office As Link in Niagara Frontier Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—An old stone building, located within a stone's throw of the spot where Sir Isaac Brock fell in the War of 1812, and once used as the printing office of The Colonial Advocate, a newspaper published in 1826 by William Lyon Mackenzie, reform leader, is being restored by the Provincial Government.

Situated at Queenston, Ont., near here, the restoration work is a link in the historical chain that will stretch from Niagara Falls to Niagara-on-the-Lake, once the capital of Upper Canada, revealing to visitors many interesting points in the early history of the famed Niagara frontier.

William Lyon Mackenzie, publisher of The Colonial Advocate was the grandfather of William Lyon Mackenzie King, now Premier of Canada. His paper, one of the first six newspapers published in Upper Canada, was published at Lewiston, N. Y., but Mackenzie later purchased a press from Hiram Leavenworth of Rochester, N. Y., and installed it in the building at Queenston that is now being restored. He later moved the headquarters of the paper to York—now Toronto—and when the rebel forces that he had mustered and directed through The Advocate were defeated he fled to the United States, early history reveals.

For many years the building has been uninhabited and has slowly gone into ruins. It is now being rebuilt stone by stone, after considerable research work, and will be rebuilt in its original form.

Akron Schools Plan Road Safety Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The history and development of the automobile, its economic and social importance, the problems it presents, the highway, the machine itself and rules and regulations of driving and handling a car. . . . These are some of the subjects which Akron pupils will find offered in the schools beginning with the new semester in February, it was announced recently by O. C. Hatton, assistant superintendent.

"A test course in motor traffic will be offered in two Akron public schools on a voluntary basis," Mr. Hatton said. "The aim of the course is to teach Akron youth how to conduct themselves both inside and outside of an automobile."

The course is one unit of a complete safety program, to be used in the school here with the purpose of combating the increasing city traffic toll. There will be four classes, two in each of the schools, with from 20 to 25 pupils in each course. Applicants will be chosen from the age group that will make them eligible to take driver's license examinations in the spring.

If the course works satisfactorily, Mr. Hatton said it will be instituted as a compulsory study in all Akron schools. Thirteen states now offer similar courses, he said.

Renewing British Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four hundred miles of Great Western Railway lines are to be completely relaid or partially renewed in 1937, it is announced here. The work will involve partial or entire reconstruction of nearly 50 bridges.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 4 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Mellon Gift Puts U. S. High in Field of Art Treasure

Collection valued up to $50,000,000 includes gems in all great schools of painting from days long before America was discovered to the day of Stuart noted for his portraits of George Washington.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Art connoisseurs all over the world are marveling at the treat in store for the people of the United States who are soon to become possessors of a collection of great and rare paintings and sculptures gathered far and wide without stint over a period of 35 years by Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury.

Museums have been sacked, nations have risen and fallen, but these art treasures, some as old as 600 years, have found asylum in emperors' palaces, baronial halls and in the hands of art dealers who recognized their beauty and significance in the history of art.

Before America Was Known

The earliest Mellon paintings date back to the infant days of classical art, two centuries before Columbus discovered the new world. Many of them were done when Florentine culture was at its height and crowds trailed the great Italian painters through the streets to show their admiration. Masterpieces from nearly every subsequent school of art are included, among them a generous representation from the eighteenth century portrait painters. Last, but not least, is a group of noted portraits of American statesmen which Mr. Mellon hopes may be the impetus for the establishment of a national portrait gallery.

First public announcement of Mr. Mellon's intention to turn over his collection to the American people as soon as a suitable gallery can be erected in the nation's capital, was made two years ago, but only recently did the world learn the full breath-taking details of the gift.

Valued Up to $50,000,000

Lord Duveen, internationally known art authority, describes the Mellon gift as the greatest classical collection of paintings ever put together by one man. Its value has been variously estimated from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Among the highlights of the collection are:

A Byzantine madonna, painted in Constantinople about 1200, said to be the oldest picture ever brought to America.

Three Raphaels, including the famous Madonna of the House of Alba for which Mr. Mellon said $1,166,400.

The "Adoration of the Magi," the greatest Boticelli painting in America.

One of the most life-like portraits of all time—that of Pope Innocent X by Velasquez.

Four Titians, including the celebrated, "Venus With the Mirror."

A bust of John the Baptist by Donatello, one of the most renowned sculptors in history.

Paved Way for da Vinci

A panel of St. Paul by an early Tuscan painter, believed to have been Giotto who with Ciambue, represented in the collection by a painting of Jesus, St. Peter, and St. James, led the break away from Byzantine art and paved the way for Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, greatest painters of all time.

It was more than 50 years ago that Andrew Mellon, then a young Pittsburgh industrialist, made up his mind to invest any money he might amass in world-famous art pieces and collect them in an American gallery comparable to the great galleries of Europe. The decision was reached when he and Henry Clay Frick, his business associate and close friend, were making their first visit to Europe. Frick left his collection to the museum bearing his name in New York city. Mr. Mellon has specified that his shall form the nucleus of a national gallery. The two are today among the most notable collections in the country.

First Picture Cost $1000

For his first picture Mr. Mellon paid $1000. Friends in Pittsburgh told him that was too much for any picture. Since then he has made many trips to Europe to buy art treasures, has commissioned world-famous agents to buy for him and has paid 1000 times $1000 for a single painting. Great paintings are limited in number and cannot be bought at will even by a multi-millionaire.

At least one of the prized pictures in the Mellon collection was purchased by trans-Atlantic telephone. One day, just before the outbreak of the Spanish revolution, Mr. Mellon was called at his desk in the Treasury by a friend in Madrid, who told him that the owners of Goya's portrait of the vapid Marquesa de Pontejos were willing to sell because of the uncertainty of the future. Within an hour Mr. Mellon had bought the famous picture and the new Republican Government gave permission for one of Spain's greatest art treasures to be shipped to America.

Paid Russia $6,654,000

Six years ago Mr. Mellon paid the Soviet Government $6,654,000 for 15 pictures that had been gathered by the tsars of Russia for the Hermitage Gallery, founded by Catherine the Great.

Another bulk purchase was made from the Dreyfus collection in Paris, from which Mr. Mellon obtained some of the great Renaissance sculptures.

A catalogue of the Mellon collection will read like a roll call of the great masters.

Perhaps the most famous painting of all is Raphael's "Madonna of the House of Alba." Considered one of the great madonnas, it was painted in Rome in 1510, hung in a convent near Naples until a Spanish viceroy bought it and carried it to Spain, where it passed into the possession of the Duke of Alba. Later it was sold to a London banker, from whom Tsar Nicholas I acquired it in 1836 for the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

Dimmed by Obscurity

Art critics have said that if the Hermitage had been more accessible, the Alba Madonna would today be one of the most famous pictures in the world. Painted when Raphael was headed toward the full fruition of his genius, it shows Mary before a rural background holding the infant Jesus, who is accepting from St. John the Baptist a cross symbolic of trials that are to come.

A second Raphael Madonna in the collection is known as the Niccolini or Cowper Madonna. Lord Cowper bought it in 1780 from the Niccolini Palace in Florence. It is signed and dated 1508. Mr. Mellon bought it in London for $875,000.

An even more significant history is attached to a third Raphael in the collection—"St. George and the Dragon." Painted at Urbino in 1506 for Duke Guidobaldo, who wanted it as a gift for King Henry VII of England, who had made him a Knight of the Garter, it was carried to England by Count Baldassare Castiglione, a gallant figure of the time. Another "St. George and the Dragon," by the same artist, painted two years before, hangs in the Louvrein Paris.

The "Crucifixion"

Considerable history is also attached to the awe-inspiring "Crucifixion," painted by Perugino in 1496, and depicting Mary, St. John, Mary Magdalene and St. Jerome standing in peaceful calm at the foot of the cross. It hung in a Dominican church in San Gimignano until the French invasion under Napoleon, when it was sold, passing to Prince Galitzan and from his to the Hermitage.

Most famous Titian painting in the collection is his "Venus With the Mirror," believed to be an idealized portrait of the Venetian master's daughter, done about 1565.

The "Adoration of the Magi" is rated as the greatest Botticelli in America at the present time. Painted in Rome when the artist was working on the frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, it is said to equal his work in the Uffizzi Gallery in Florence. It was bought for the Hermitage from a French engraver, named Peralli who obtained it from one of the great Roman collections. Another Botticelli among the Mellon pictures is a small but beautifully-painted portrait of a Florentine youth in a red hat.

Two Bronzes Reunited

The art world sighed with relief when it heard Mr. Mellon had reunited two fifteenth century bronze statutes by Jacopo Sansovino, one of Venus, the other of Bacchus. The two life-size figures were taken from Milan by Napolean I after the fall of the Second Empire but were sold separately in London. Now after many years of separation, they are together again.

From the Dreyfus collection, Mr. Mellon obtained the figure of Mercury by John of Bologna, reproductions of which are well-known the world over. Verrocchio is represented by several pieces including a bust of Juliana de Medici, brother of Lorenzo the Magnificent, done from life.

Just recently Mr. Mellon has acquired a number of rare works from the early Italian school, including one of the world's first profile portraits by Masaccio and others by Antonello di Messina, Pisanello and Cimabue. Other important Italian pictures include a portrait of a young man in a red coat by Giovanni Bellini and a portrait of a golden-haired girl by Mainardi.

Spanish School Well Represented

Besides the unflattering portrait of Pope Innocent X by Velasquez, the Spanish school of painters is represented by two other Velasquez paintings, two by El Greco, and four by Goya. One of those by El Greco is his "St. Ildefonso, Writing," once owned by the French painter Millet.

From France comes a famous picture of LaCamargo, the dancer, by Lancret, bought in France for Frederick the Great and hung in Potsdam Palace near Berlin until acquired by Mr. Mellon from the collection of Emperor William II of Germany.

The great masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools are especially well represented. From the Hermitage collection, Mr. Mellon acquired the "Annunciation" by Jan Van Eycke, a picture rich in color and detail, painted in 1434 by the man known as the "father of oil painting." This painting was presented to a church in Dijon by Philip III, Duke of Burgundy and was taken to Paris in 1819. Later it was sold to the King of Holland who in 1850 let it go to the Hermitage.

Some Recently Acquired

Flemish paintings recently acquired by Mr. Mellon include the "Nativity" by Petrus Christus, the "Risen Saviour" by Roger van der Weyden and the "Rest on the Flight into Egypt" by Gerard David.

Jan Vermeer, greatest of all Dutch painters except Rembrandt, did no greater work than on the "Girl with the Red Hat," which Mr. Mellon purchased from a famous French collection where it had been for years. Mr. Mellon owns three of the 41 Vermeers whose whereabouts are known. "The Lace-Maker" is typical of this Dutch artist's fondness for clear yellow and blues.

There are two full-length portraits by Rubens in the collection. One is of his first wife and the second, of the sister of his second wife whom he often painted. Frans Hals is represented by six of his human pictures of Hollanders.

Wrongly Credited for Years

Among the portraits by Rubens' pupil, VanDyck, is one of the stately Marchesa Balbi, acquired from the collection of Lieut. Col. George Holford of London, and another of William II of Nassau and Orange, often reproduced. The latter hung for many years in the Hermitage, credited to Hanneman, but it has now been established as the work of VanDyck.

Rembrandt, greatest of all Dutch painters, is well represented by his "Polish Nobleman," "Death of Lucretia," "An Old Lady With a Bible," "Self-Portrait of 1659," and "Portrait of a Young Man."

From the German school there is Albrecht Dürer's portrait of a young man and two portraits by Hans Holbein, the younger, including the famous painting of Edward VI of England as a child.

Among the important eighteenth century English paintings in the collection are Gainsborough's full-length portrait of the lovely Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Lady Caroline Howard, long considered one of the world's finest child paintings. Mr. Mellon acquired the latter from Geoffrey Howard, son of the ninth Earl of Carlisle.

Some American Pictures

Other English pictures include the "Frankland Sisters," by Hoppner; "Salisbury Cathedral" by Constable; "Mortlake Terrace" by Turner and others by Lawrence, Romney and Raeburn.

If it alone were given to the American people, Mr. Mellon's group of historic American portraits would have been a handsome gift. Said to be worth $1,000,000 alone, it includes Savage's paintings of George Washington and his family at Mount Vernon; a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington; a portrait of Alexander Hamilton by Trumbull; Andrew Jackson by Sully; James Monroe by Vanderlys; Lincoln by Sully, and William Henry Harrison by Landen. Most of these were acquired from the collection of American portraits assembled by Thomas B. Clarke, of Philadelphia.

With them will hang the only known portrait of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, painted from life in 1616 when she and her husband were visiting in London. Mr. Mellon purchased the painting, which has been reproduced in countless schoolbooks, while Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Is it any wonder art critics are referring to the Mellon gift as "one of the greatest single events in art history"?

Connoisseurs say there is no telling how far the new national art gallery may go with such an auspicious beginning and conditions so unsettled abroad.

© Bachrach; Photographed by Courtesy of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust

Top—Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire (1787-1806) by Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788).
Bottom—Balthasar Coymans, Alderman of Haarlem, by Frans Hals. Inset—Andrew W. Mellon
Top—The "Portrait of a Young Man" by Velasquez.
Bottom—Portrait of King Edward VI of England by Hans Holbein.

Landon Prepares To Drop Politics For Oil Business

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon, about to step out of office as a two-term Governor and return to the oil business, looked back with satisfaction today on having played a major part during one of "the greatest periods of economic stress and emotion in the history of the nation."

The man whose record won him the Republican presidential nomination in 1936, "prefaced a summation of his administration, which ends at noon next Monday, with the observation:

"It's not so much the kind of laws you have as it is the administration and enforcement of laws that make for better government."

Governor Landon, whose successor, Walter A. Huxman, is a Democrat, was in a jovial mood as he discussed high spots of his four-year state record while signing certificates restoring citizenship to former prisoners.

Apparently he closed the book of his national political venture with that telegram of last Nov. 3 to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park:

"The nation has spoken. Every American will accept the verdict and work for the common cause of the good of our country. That is the spirit of democracy. You have my sincere congratulations."

The most outstanding single accomplishment of his administration?

"Well," he said, rather hesitantly, "there was a series of measures enacted."

He mentioned the cash basis law, which forbids city and county governments to spend in excess of money on hand except by permission of the state tax commission. Economy in government has been a major emphasis of the Governor, who sponsored the law.

He also described a state mortgage moratorium law as the "saver of many homes and farms" for distressed owners.

A notable reduction in crime, particularly bank robbery, he said, has been accomplished by the state highway patrol. He signed a law reviving capital punishment, but it has not yet been invoked.

Kansas has the best administered system of prorating oil production in the nation, Mr. Landon said. He abolished the old Public Service Commission with regulatory powers over oil production.

In his first term, a "million-dollar bogus bond" scandal rocked the State.

He recalled his swift placing of national guardsmen at the doors of the Treasury vaults and ordering of an investigation.

State Treasurer Tom B. Boyd went to prison for a long term as also did Ronald Finney, youthful Emporia speculator.

Governor Landon indicated he will resume active direction of his independent oil interests in southern Kansas and perhaps some real estate operations. He would not say whether he will return to Independence, his former home, or continue to reside in Topeka.

"You'll find me around here somewhere," he said.

Of the oil business he commented: "I thought I had a pretty good organization. But no one can leave his business four years as I have done—."

Dr. Mattson Acts To Bar Hijacking Of Ransom Money

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 9 (AP)—Dr. W. W. Mattson sought today to prevent "hijacking" of the $28,000 ransom demanded by the kidnaper of his son Charles, 10, held for the thirteenth day.

The physician disclosed fear he might not actually be dealing with his son's kidnaper by inserting an advertisement in the Seattle Daily Times yesterday imploring the abductor to "give me information so that I may guard against imposters and hijackers."

The advertisement was addressed to "Mable," as were four previous notes which have appeared in the newspaper's "personal" column, and was signed "Ann." It said:

"Mable—we are still waiting. All arrangements have been carried out in accordance with instructions in notes received. Be certain to give me information so that I may guard against imposters and hijackers, and be more specific in your instructions—Ann."

'Black Leg' Indictments Against 25 in Kentucky

PRESTONSBURG, Ky., Jan. 8 (AP)—With seven alleged members of an eastern Kentucky "terrorist" organization, the "Black Leg" legion, in jail, authorities sought today 18 other men on indictments charging criminal syndicalism.

The 25 purported members of the band were indicted by the Floyd County grand jury on charges of robbing and beating Miles Barnett, country storekeeper and farmer last April. State Attorney Hall said Mr. Barnett had criticized the legion.

Judge Drops Grand Jury

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8 (AP)—Circuit Judge J. Wesley McAfee discharged a grand jury in the middle of its term yesterday because of its refusal to investigate charges of fraud in an election in September, 1935, when $7,500,000 in bonds were voted for a Jefferson river-front memorial. Officials said the judge's action was unprecedented in the history of St. Louis courts.

Philadelphia 'Cyclotron' To Have 80-Ton Magnet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—An 80-ton magnet is the central feature of a new machine known as a "cyclotron" which is being constructed for the use of the Biochemical Research Foundation and the Bartol Research Foundation—both of the Franklin Institute—it was announced in an address by Dr. Elice McDonald, director of the former, at a recent meeting of the institute.

The machine is intended to supply quantities of artificially radioactive substances. It will be used, Dr. W. F. G. Swann of the Bartol Research Foundation explained, in the investigation of various strange new rays which have been discovered in the past two years, and for the study of isotopes—varying forms of the same chemical elements.

Shortage of Flour and Fats Problem for Reich Economists; Farmers Accused of Hoarding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The problem of ensuring proper food supplies for the German nation under the present system of "self-sufficiency" is giving the authorities here much cause for thought.

There are plentiful supplies of the foods required in various parts of the world, yet, as everybody knows, the issue is not where to obtain these foods, but where to obtain them with no expenditure, or the least possible expenditure, of that valuable commodity known as foreign exchange, which is wanted more for purchasing raw materials essential to rearmament.

Flour Shortage Looms

Concern that there may probably be a shortage of flour before the next harvest and the existing scarcity of edible fats is apparent.

The 1936 harvests of wheat and rye are reliably reported to have fallen short of German requirements in food and fodder. What reserves were left from former years appear to have been used largely as fodder for cattle and pigs.

The farmers have found it more profitable to use it in this way rather than sell it to the millers at the prices fixed by the Government. Because of the farmers' actions, the quota set by the Reich Food Estate (Reichsnährstand) has not reached the miller.

Pressure on Farmer

The alternatives possible are either increased prices for the farmer, which would lead to increased prices of bread and so to demands for higher wages by the industrial workers, or pressure upon the farmer to amend his ways.

Col.-Gen. Hermann Göring, Four Year Plan Commissioner, interpreted the position thus at the recent Farmers' Congress at Goslar. "The grain is there," he declared, "it is still lying in your barns. German farmers, there you have sacred German property in your keeping. . . . I ask you to go with me, so it will not be necessary for me to go against you."

Which Way?

Reports show that it may, therefore, be necessary before next summer either to import more than 1,500,000 tons of grain or to divert it from fodder to the grinding mill, if the present consumption of bread is to be continued.

The shortage of edible fats is even greater. Germany is reported to be able to supply 50 to 55 per cent of the total fats required, but only 5 to 10 per cent of the basic fats in margarine, which is so essential a part of the lower-paid worker's meal. The extension of the whaling fleet and many other similar plans, helpful though they can be, cannot be speeded up to such an extent as to give immediate relief.

Food Cards

The introduction of food cards has been rejected in a number of public statements this fall, but that does not mean that the idea of rationing has been abandoned. On Dec. 20, 1936, each Berlin family had to fill in a form stating the number of members and the name of the local dealer who supplied them with edible fats such as butter, margarine and lard. This has been done, according to official statement, to ensure as fair a distribution as possible of fats available.

In this way it is hoped to prevent hoarding by people who might be tempted to increase their supplies by visits to more than one shop.

Needless to say this action also includes reduction of the amount of fat to be supplied to retailers and therefore to the public in general.

Same for Rich and Poor

The quantity allocated to each person in October, 1936, is being taken as the standard and for the present there is to be a ration of 80 per cent of that amount for all, whether rich or poor.

Hope is expressed in certain quarters that the poorer sections of the community will also benefit by being able to buy a certain quantity of margarine cheaper than retail price.

In order to enable the housewife to make the best possible use of the supplies in hand, the authorities have issued suggestions as to what should be eaten in the various months of the year. Typical of this are the "Principles for the Guidance of Food Consumption" published in the last weekly report of the German Institute for Business Research. It admits that in "some foodstuffs there is still a deficiency, which cannot be supplied in the immediate future" and then says that "all this indicates, as the line to be taken in food policy, a change-over to a diet which prefers plant products, such as potatoes, vegetables and sugar, rather than animal products.

Spare Use of Fats

"In addition, the fact must be borne in mind that animal fat is still harder to produce in Germany than meat, and that vegetable fat makes big demands on foreign exchange. A diet is therefore to be preferred which is sparing in fats of all kinds, especially as the consumption of fat in post-war years has moreover increased very considerably and exceeds by far the high consumption per head of the population in pre-war times."

The contents of the family table must be determined according to whether the different things are obtainable at home or must be imported. And when it comes to imported foodstuffs, then, according to this same report, "the question of import will have to be decided according to the extent to which they can be dispensed with, according to the price of the food-value unit, according to foreign-trade policy and according to the possibility of importing the products without recourse to cash foreign exchange. All these aspects can be combined only rarely. Thus, the import of raw material for margarine is indispensable, and the import of fat is in this form incomparably cheaper than in the form of butter; but the raw materials for margarine have to be paid for in cash foreign exchange, whereas butter is imported as a barter article. Tropical and semitropical fruits are not an essential item of diet, but can to a large extent be imported in exchange for industrial products."

Anti-Alcohol Textbook Advocated for Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8—The Virginia Medical Monthly, organ of the Medical Society of Virginia, in an editorial in its January issue, advocates introduction into Virginia schools of a book explaining destructive efforts of alcohol on the human system.

"Today," says the editorial, "alcohol has been stripped of nearly all of its reputation as a therapeutic agent, and the medical profession makes very little direct application of it except as an external remedy and as a vehicle for other drugs."

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Separation of 'Gas' and Liquor Along Rural Highways Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

cants and "gas" and there is in effect more legislation restricting the mixture than a rueful public imagines.

Reaction Strong

Public reaction against excesses in the return of liquor are expected to give regulatory legislation this winter its best chance since repeal.

Three kinds of plugs to stop the unparalleled flow of liquor into rural sales outlets, often in conjunction with gasoline, will be offered to lawmakers:

1. Limitation of licensed premises for the sale of liquor to communities with adequate police protection.

2. More adequate recognition of the principle of home rule or local option so that rural communities on which liquor premises have been foisted by licensing authorities over prevailing local sentiment may receive protection by voting against license.

3. Separation of the sale of beer, etc., from filling stations. No uniform measure adaptable to all the states seems practicable, because of the wide difference in liquor control methods to be found. Two plans however are being discussed:

In some states liquor may be kept clear of gasoline at filling stations merely by a direction that the licensing authorities shall not issue licenses for any applicant who is the operator of a filling station at which gasoline or other combustible material is sold.

Another plan that might be utilized elsewhere would be to follow the system once in effect in Tennessee in connection with educational institutions. Tennessee had what was known as the "Four-Mile Law," under which it was made illegal to issue a liquor license within four miles of any educational institution. Similarly a zone might be fixed around filling stations within which licenses for the sale of liquor could not issue.

Backing Found

Authorities on state legislation say they cannot think of any constitutional reason why a state may not prohibit the sale of liquor at a filling station. The Supreme Court of the United States has gone very much further in sustaining the constitutionality of state laws regulating the sale of liquor than in the case of almost every other commodity, t s pointed out. This is based, in the language of the Supreme Court, upon the fact that liquor has inherently dangerous potentialities.

A legislature validly could prohibit the sale of liquor within any reasonable distance from a gasoline pump or could prohibit the sale of liquor within a certain distance of a certain class of highway, in the judgment of one of the best sources on state laws.

Outside of the cities, the worst feature of the liquor situation is the secluded roadhouse along the country road within short reach of the neighboring city. The roadhouse is a municipal parasite. It draws its trade chiefly from the city, but seeks a location outside of municipal regulation.

After Drinking

Patrons go out of these places, and then are compelled to operate their cars on the public highway to get home, after consuming alcoholic liquors.

Though frequently worse than the city saloon or tavern, the roadhouse escapes the police supervision of the city, because situated in the country beyond the authority of city police.

While there are all kinds of roadhouses and some of them profess to be genteel, the average type is cheap and associates itself with booze, vice and frequently also with gambling. It is an institution that has multiplied greatly since repeal. Its employment of women as "hostesses" to promote the sale of liquor has led here and there to a feeble reaction among wets, fearing a public cleanup as legislatures prepare to meet.

Becoming Bad

"Good spots around this city are becoming bad and the bad spots are becoming worse," remarks a professional investigator of roadhouses encircling Chicago. "Owing to the lack of enforcement of law in the rural area adjacent, many roadhouses are taking on gambling. In a number gambling is running wide-open, raking in hundreds of dollars every night."

Across the state line the roadhouse business sags for lack of alcohol.

"The Indiana law has completely stopped the selling of beer in some 4000 roadhouses on Hoosier highways," reports an observer at the state capital. "It provides definitely (and the destrictions are enforced by a special excise police force) that beers and intoxicants cannot be sold in Indiana communities unless at the same time there is available in that locality adequate policing.

"All places that sell beer must be places that are regularly policed by an established local force.

Well Enforced

"Though the law is contradictory and obtuse in many sections, that is in practice the way it works out, and it is pretty well enforced.

"Motorists can drive for miles along Indiana's countryside and get beer only in communities.

"It is considered by various thinking people here that the provisions that beer and police must go hand in hand, and that a person cannot get into a car and drive to some isolated resort on the highway and buy beer, are good. For one thing the law tends to keep drunken drivers off the road.

"Though there is much criticism of other features of Indiana's current liquor legislation, the roadhouse provision is excellent."

From across the state line to the south is heard confirmatory testimony. "Over in Indiana, on the other side of the Ohio river from Louisville, there are a number of gambling houses which have night clubs, but the sale of liquor is absolutely forbidden and the operators are considerably perturbed about it," writes an observer at Louisville. "These roadhouses have tried to extend the city limits of near-by towns to include their places of business.

"Sentiment is growing in Kentucky for a law like Indiana's, based on the lack of police protection."

Specifically, the Indiana act provides that permits may not be issued for premises outside of any incorporated city or town except to clubs, hotels, or to beer retailers, but no beer retailer permit may issue in unincorporated town or their immediate vicinity unless the application be accompanied by the written endorsement of thirty taxpayers owning property therein approving, and no permit may issue to a roadhouse or night club situated outside the corporate limits of a city or town.

Other States

Four other states have related laws. Exceptions allowed in some however defeat much of the anticipated good.

In California it is provided, with respect to distilled spirits, that no retail license may issue for any premises more than one mile outside the limits of any incorporated city or town or within four miles of any camp of men numbering 225 or more.

Missouri provides that no license for the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink other than malt liquors containing not less than 5 per cent of alcohol by weight may issue for premises outside of incorporated towns.

Nebraska provides that no license for the package sale of wine and spirits may be granted for premises outside of corporate limits of a city or village except in a county in which there is no incorporated city or village.

License Dealers

The South Carolina Act provides that the Liquor Commission may in its discretion, after investigation, license retail dealers in unincorporated towns and country communities if assured there is adequate polce protection.

Limits on the sale of liquor in the country of another type are to be found in the 15 states which in varying form have state sale of liquor through state operated stores or state appointed dispensaries. As a matter of sound business practice, the state control boards generally locate the state stores in the larger and more populous communities of the state, which usually are incorporated. However, there does not seem to be any provision of law that requires them to do so. In some of these state sale systems the law requires the state store to be located at the county seat, usually because this is often centrally located in the county.

Beer is not confined to state liquor stores in a number of these 15 states, but may be sold indiscriminately along the highways.

Approaching Manhattan From West

Courtesy New Jersey Highway Department

Construction of Arteries to Lessen Delay Between New Jersey and New York
George Washington Bridge and Hudson River in Distance

Highways for Modern Speed Declared Early Attainable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Critics of the nation's highway system are right in charging that engineers "are not building the better and safer highways they know how to build," declared Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, yesterday. But they are wrong, he added, in blaming the engineer for highway defects that are properly "the result of enforced economy."

While granting that engineers have made mistakes in trying to build safety into the roads, the bureau chief contended that neither legislators with inadequate appropriations nor engineers with meager equipment "could provide safe transportation on such short notice for motorists who must travel 500,000,000,000 passenger miles every year."

Surveys Awaited

The bureau head promised, however, that out of the highway surveys now going on in 40 states, there would come the plan for a national system of streamlined highways capable of taking the high speeds of modern, streamlined motorcars.

Mr. MacDonald's analysis of highway construction was made to The Christian Science Monitor in reply to the question:

"How modern are so-called modern highways?"

His reply constituted a distinct rebuff to charges heard in traffic safety circles that "the nation's $15,000,000,000 highway investment, as indicated in mounting highway casualties is a total loss."

What Has Been Done

"When I consider the profound changes in our national economic and social structure brought about through the efforts of highway engineers," Mr. MacDonald declared, "and when I think of the connected system of main roads that permits a traveler to go from one end of the country to the other without getting into the mud or plowing through sand, I cannot have much patience with the too-frequently expressed idea that road builders have been wasting the taxpayer's money.

"The road builder could pursue no other course with the funds available than to defer certain advanced constructions that could be put off, in order to accomplish the things that could not be put off."

Mr. MacDonald frankly admitted that three-lane highways were unsafe, yet they had to be built, he said, to accommodate the volume of traffic in certain districts with the money that communities could make available for road building.

Separating Lanes

Four-lane thoroughfares without center plots to separate opposing streams of traffic, he termed an engineering blunder. He held that when traffic attains a density to require the building of four-lane express roads, complete separation of lanes providing for the movement of traffic in two directions is an essential safety precaution.

The basic defect in the nation's road system, according to the bureau chief, is the sharp curve, which restricts the view of drivers and tends to throw them into the left lanes at fast speeds.

Twenty-five to Five

Curves have been accentuated, he said, by increases in the power of modern cars. They took care of normal speeds five years ago; but where they are the sharpest at modern speeds, curves merely emphasize the pioneering stage through which the nation is passing, Mr. MacDonald said. While modern speeds might have been foreseen and guarded against by cutting away all the curves on existing roads, such construction would have cost money which would then have been diverted from the building of main-line connections now forming, a groundwork for the safe road system of tomorrow.

In further explanation of inadequate conditions, Mr. MacDonald remarked that highway construction, in order to withstand the strain of traffic, must have an economic life of 25 years, whereas the motor vehicle, for which the road is designed, is radically altered within three to five years.

The city street system illustrates that point, he pointed out. Passage through cities now constitutes one of the serious defects in the highway system, but he recalled that not many years ago, the city highway system was the best part of a traveler's journey.

Three Million Miles

Such defects as narrow bridges, grade crossings and sidewalk-less highways were attributed to the necessary use of limited funds to achieve, first of all, rapid and reasonably smooth transportation over main-line, through-way routes.

"It may seem surprising," he continued, "that 10 years ago there were at the most not more than 100 miles of the 3,000,000 miles of our roads that could possibly justify, by any characteristic of their traffic, the construction of surfaces more than two lanes wide. That engineers, therefore, have managed to develop 3,000,000 miles, as they have, is an accomplishment meriting some degree of commendation rather than the prevalent criticism."

Selecting Locations

"We realize that there is still a big job ahead of us. Part of it is the correction of pioneer faults we know to exist. Part is the further improvement of feeder or secondary roads to give the farmer a clear way to railroad terminals for the trucking of his products. All of this is going to cost money. And to save the taxpayer from costly engineering errors in the future, we must know the locations that justify the investment.

"We will be ready to go ahead intelligently when the planning surveys now under way in 40 states are completed. Then it should not take long to put the entire highway system in first class shape, capable of taking the speeds of modern cars with safety.

"For I can safely say that not more than 5 per cent of our existing road mileage requires radical revision to make it thoroughly adequate for modern transportation."

High Court Invalidates Nebraska Bonding Law

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Nebraska Court has declared invalid the state bonding law, providing a state monopoly for the bonding of public officers. The State Board of Educational Lands and Funds was named administrator of the act, which was attacked in the courts almost immediately after passage. The act never became operative.

The law was passed by the 1935 Legislature after the late state treasurer, George E. Hall, was unable to obtain $1,000,000 bond and his office was closed 26 days in January, 1935. Most state officers' bonds expire next Thursday. As yet Walter Jensen, state treasurer-elect, has not filed the required $1,000,000 bond.

Bureau Aided in Checking Tax Fraud By Private 'Tips' and News Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Reports from neighbors, discharged office help and business rivals are responsible for detection of many federal income tax evasions.

"We get floods of anonymous letters, tipping us off to tax frauds," Elmer Irey, chief of the intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, said today. "The authors point out that they are paying their taxes and don't see why their neighbors or competitors shouldn't pay, too."

Check-up Starts

Mr. Irey, whose investigators put Al Capone in jail for income tax violations and helped solve the Lindbergh kidnaping, prepared today for his annual check-up on any frauds in taxpayers' reports.

"Some of the letters are signed," he continued. "Of course, sometimes these tips are unfounded, but usually a brief investigation by an agent will show whether there is anything to them."

Prevention

Mr. Irey said that employees of other government agencies often give them tips.

"We watch the papers carefully for stories about money," Irey added, "and get lots of leads." A newspaper report on the theft of $50,000 worth of bonds from a certain man resulted in a $1,000,000 assessment for back taxes and penalties.

Mr. Irey says that his agents yearly unearth fraud cases resulting in some $30,000,000 worth of additional assessments.

"But we prevent more frauds than we detect," he said. "When we start a prosecution, it is often surprising how many people suddenly remember additional sources of income and revise their returns."

Wages Become Minor Factor In Automobile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

a year, it is noted that the federal standard for guaranteed employment eliminates payment of unemployment insurance taxes in cases where employees work 1200 hours in 40 weeks of a year.

Hourly and weekly earnings of the automobile industry as compared with other industries show automobile pay is exceeded only by rubber tire making and oil refining, according to figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Industrial Statistics

For the first eight months of 1936 federal figures show:

Petroleum Refining—Average hourly wage, 81.8 cents; hours worked a week, 35.7; average weekly earnings, $28.91. The rest of the oil industry is lower.

Rubber Tires—Average hourly wage, 85.2 cents; hours worked a week, 35; average weekly earnings, $29.67. Other rubber is lower.

Steel Plants and Blast Furnaces—Average hourly wage, 66.3 cents; hours worked a week, 40; average weekly earnings, $26.54.

Bituminous Coal—Average hourly wage, 79.4 cents; hours worked a week, 27.7; average weekly earnings, $21.87.

Agricultural Implements—Average hourly wage, 61.5 cents; hours worked a week, 40; average weekly earnings, $24.47.

Meat Packing—Average hourly wage, 56 cents; hours worked a week, 41.4; average weekly earnings, $23.27.

Cotton Goods—Average hourly wage, 36.9 cents; hours worked a week, 36.6; average weekly earnings, $13.53.

All Manufacturing Industry—Average hourly wage, 57.3 cents; hours worked a week, 38.5; average weekly earnings, $22.34.

Total Automobile Industry (including bodies and parts)—Average hourly wage, 76.5 cents; hours worked a week, 37.6; average weekly earnings, $28.77.

Auto Trade Average

For automobile cars and bodies only, for the first 10 months of 1936, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports:

Average wage an hour, 78.50 cents; hours worked a week, 37.2; average weekly earnings, $29.25.

There is seasonal unemployment in other industries than automobile making, it is observed, but in few is it so spectacular. The traditional instance of seasonal joblessness comes in the construction industry. Wages are high there in part to compensate for the many weeks without work. Automobile wages, it is said, were similarly pegged to take account of systematic periods of unemployment.

This question has by no means been banished as yet. The average plant shutdown stoppage of production remains from six to seven weeks. While some men are out two or three months and a few over three months, more than the majority continues to work in the plants setting up the new equipment, etc.

370,000 Employed

At the peak of employment in the model year, 1935-1936, the average employment was roughly 370,000 workers and the average for the 10 months of production was 360,000, it is reported by automobile statisticians.

During the changeover, minimum employment was slightly below 270,000, a decline of 90,000 from the average of production.

Wife of President Finds Justification For Shovel Leaners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—With emphasis on the necessity of consolidating government activities and the importance of being "citizen" rather than "sightseer," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today launched the New York Junior League Club, whose membership derives primarily from the social register, on a winter of study of national affairs.

The President's wife was succinct in stating that viewing one's world as pleasure-seekers or conventional sightseers was something less than an adequate way of understanding its problems or of justifying criticism of the way they were being handled.

There has been a good deal of indignant talk about the "shovel leaners" in the ranks of Works Progress Administration workers, she instanced, but "in any great administration like the works progress a large number of its employees always have been underprivileged and only a superhuman person could pick persons adequate to do every job."

"You must try to judge these federal agencies on two counts: First, their administration, and second, the people who are being helped and the causes and results of that help."

U. S. Spending Seems Headed For New High Settled Level

(Continued from Page 1)

endar year 1937, thus falling into the receipts of two different fiscal years.

Hence, the estimated income tax collections from both corporations and individuals for the fiscal year 1937 are made up partly from payments on 1935 incomes and partly from payments on 1936 incomes. Similarly, fiscal year 1938 estimates of income tax receipts involve payments on both 1936 and 1937 earnings. Collections from estate and gift taxes and from the Social Security Act tax on employers of eight or more also lag behind changes in general business conditions. Most of the other sources of revenue reflect such business changes within two months."

Other Factors Compensate

This explanation shows the slow accretion of collections under the undistributed-surplus tax of 1936. Thus, the full effect of this new tax will not be felt until 1938.

While this lag slows up revenues from recovery, other factors expedite them. The Treasury says:

"In considering estimates of future revenue in connection with forecasts of business conditions, it is important to remember that changes in business profits and individual incomes do not occur in direct proportion to increases and decreases in the volume of business activity and in the general price level.

"In periods of rising business, for example, profits and incomes rise much more than proportionately to the increase in the volume of business. Consideration must also be given to the fact that the amount of increased revenue which will result from a given gain in individual incomes is influenced by the distribution of this increase among the various income groups since a change in the aggregate amount of individual incomes is attended by marked shifts of income from one surtax bracket to another."

Hits Pocket Hardest

The greatest single tax on American citizens in 1938 will, of course, be in their incomes: a total of $3,365,000,000. The boost is from $2,372,000,000 in 1937 and $1,426,000,000 in 1936. The second largest tax is the social security levy of $774,800,000. Third largest: the alcoholic beverage taxes, $643,700,000. Fourth largest: tobacco taxes, $569,000,000. The estate tax comes next, at $484,000,000.

All of these taxes represent sharp increases over the two preceding years. But the estate tax takes the largest jump: A 50 per cent rise from $218,000,000 in 1936 to $365,000,000 in 1937 and $484,000,000 in 1938.

But all these increases come about with no changes in the tax structure contemplated subsequent to the 1936 act. If Congress finds new ways to spend, it is expected to find new taxes.

Indefinite Recess On N. D. Mortgages

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 8 (AP)—Mortgage foreclosure sales on real and personal property were halted in North Dakota on Jan. 6 by proclamation of Gov. William Langer until the order "is by me revoked." At the same time Governor Langer demanded an immediate trial of charges that he violated the corrupt practices act during the election campaign. The complaint was filed by his Republican predecessor, Walter Welford.

The moratorium proclamation came as a climax to two days of political house-cleaning in which more than 30 state officials were dismissed. Many immediately were replaced by Langer supporters.

The Governor said many citizens were "threatened" with loss of property "for pursuit of their usual occupation." He said there was not "adequate protection against the sacrifice by our citizens of their homes and personal property necessary for the farming of their land."

He commanded all state, county and township officers to refrain from official acts tending to "accomplish, aid or assist" in foreclosures or "in dispossession of home owners who may have lost their homes by foreclosure since 1932. . . .

The proclamation did not apply to loans extended by federal agricultural loan agencies.

In his reply to Ex-Governor Welford's charges Governor Langer coupled with his general denial a claim that the corrupt practices act does not apply to the office of Governor. He said Ex-Governor Welford was without "legal capacity to sue."

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Dismisssal of Dr. Frank: Attack on Academic Freedom Or Politics by Both Parties?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9—As a sequel to the removal of Dr. Glenn Frank from the presidency of the University of Wisconsin by its Board of Regents, two schools of opinion offer these widely divergent interpretations:

1. That academic freedom has been incontinently violated by the La Follette group which confrols Wisconsin politics, because the liberal Republicanism of Dr. Frank did not suit their brand of political progressivism.

2. That politics was played by both parties to the dispute, thus placing the emphasis in the case on political maneuvering and not on academic freedom.

Widely Held View

The first of these interpretations is counted the most widely accepted view. Dr. Frank came to the university from the editorship of the Century Magazine with known liberal views; but as the economic crisis of the thirties split public opinion along new lines in the issue of centralization versus decentralization, the gap appreciably broadened between Dr. Frank and Wisconsin progressivism. The divergence came to a head during the election campaign of last summer and fall, when Dr. Frank's crusade found him ardently campaigning in the opposite political camp from the La Follettes.

As a consequence, it is contended, the La Follettes packed the Board of Regents, and instituted the chain of events which led this week to the refusal to renew Dr. Frank's contract; they cracked the whip of doctrinal regimentation over a great institution whose value to the community depended on complete liberty of thought. Should such a precedent by carried to its logical conclusion, the argument ran, some fascist follower in the steps of Huey Long could one day use the same methods of interference to clamp the doctrine of the totalitarian state down upon the university.

Dr. Conant's Letter

The chief conclusion from this line of argument was set in relief by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, in a letter to Governor La Follette, in which he declined to serve on a committee to investigate the record of Dr. Frank. Dr. Conant said that later on he would gladly serve on a committee to inquire into what he conceived to be the basic issue: the relationship of the board of regents to the State, and "the whole problem of the independence of the university from any suspicion of political control."

There is a widespread belief in the academic world that state universities need special safeguards, not only from the actuality of violations of freedom, but from a link to the state so close that opponents of an administration can cry "Interference!" when none may exist. As matters now stand in Wisconsin, at any time that a president of the university were changed, the administration is vulnerable to charges of political motives because of its control of the regents.

Suggestions have been advanced that the faculty might be given a substantial share in policy decisions and in the selection of a president. And should such an inquiry as President Conant proposes be carried out, there will also be requests that the studies extend into the field of the influence of trustees on the liberties of private colleges and universities. This issue has lately been brought into prominence by the dropping of Professor Jerome Davis from the Yale University faculty.

Opposing Opinion

The opposing school of opinion insists that academic freedom is not here at stake. Dr. Frank, they say, has been mentioned as a chief contender for the Republican nomination to the Presidency in 1940. He has taken much time away from his university to stump up and down the country, proclaiming his opinions as a widely sought and highly paid lecturer. Hence the allegation that Dr. Frank is using the university as a way station on his progress toward national prominence.

Thus it was Dr. Frank, in this view, who first brough his own position as university president into politics. And since this was the case, it is contended that the struggle between Dr. Frank and Governor LaFollette is in the nature of a preliminary skirmish between two men, both of whom are likely presidential candidates of different tickets. Professors at the University are quoted as saying, off the record, that the issue of politics is exclusively between Messrs. Frank and LaFollette, and that there never has been any threat of the regents or the State's political rulers interfering with the liberty of the faculty itself, which is termed the essential academic liberty.

As between these differing viewpoints, the actual facts of Dr. Frank's efficiency or inefficiency as head of a university are confused by the swirling of argument. One side contends, for the most part, that Dr. Frank's record is exemplary. The other side is not so sure; but holds in any case that the political issue quite overshadows that of his administrative talent.

Impartial Conclusions

Impartial observers, seeking to understand and to resolve the debate somewhat, have offered these conclusions: that the tension between Dr. Frank and the La Follettes had become very taut indeed. This state university, just as others, is for the most part expected to be insulated from the political ebb and flow. But in these days of university presidents entering prominently into the national life, the prospect of the dominant Wisconsin Progressives being forced to sit by and watch their college president using their university to spread abroad a theory of liberal-conservatism in government which they greatly opposed may have been too much to abide.

Entire divorce of state universities from the government is not considered feasible by these groups; President Roosevelt, this line of argument runs, would not be expected to name a reactionary to the United States Supreme Court, and neither would Governor La Follette necessarily be expected to name a supporter of the Frank Republicanism to the board of regents. But whether Governor La Follette has deliberately packed the board to force the expulsion, is still considered matter for lively debate.

It is not to be supposed that Dr. Frank is without opponents on his own faculty. Most of the professors have preferred to avoid public debate on the issue; but in their comments to reporters certain of them have questioned Dr. Frank's statement that the standing of the university had improved greatly since his inauguration. They speak of uncertainty of tenure, or reforms which were once projected and later abandoned, of outside interests which they say have absorbed Dr. Frank to the detriment of university affairs.

Between Two Fires

But in the matter of faculty criticism, as in political criticism, Dr. Frank has been caught between two fires. The younger men on the faculty, who burn brightly with reformist ideas, have inveighed against lack of sufficient change. More conservative faculty groups have claimed there was too much. The more sober elements, however, recognize that a ceaseless struggle between academic innovators and the conservatives is waged on virtually every college campus; it existed at Wisconsin long before the Frank controversy came up. It could be seized by any state government wanting for ulterior purposes to make an issue of it.

There is a more delicate maladjustment between Dr. Frank and sections of the community which may not have greatly influenced the outcome, but which nevertheless operates in the background as one predisposing force. Dr. Frank came from the formality and relative luxury of the eastern university atmosphere, to a community whose progressivism runs deep but whose habits are more simple.

It is reported that banquets and parties at the Frank home in full evening dress, which would be quite expected on certain other campuses, embarrassed those at Wisconsin who arrived in ordinary attire. The result of this unaccustomed manner was a questioning as to whether Dr. Frank should charge his expense account with such items as silver cleaning and a large hot water samovar to facilitate entertaining at tea time, and provoked some questioning of the size of Dr. Frank's $15,000 salary, plus $10,000 to $18,000 extra each year for special expenses.

Relations between the Wisconsin University president and the community were thus uncomfortable, and are said to have contributed not a little unrest which underlay the larger academic and political issues.

Plans for Richmond Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9—Plans for the expansion of city harbor facilities and the development of Richmond as a deep-water port call for the expenditure of $1,950,000 in city and federal funds within the next 18 months, it was revealed recently when army engineers recommended to Congress an allotment . . of $250,000 for cutting the harbor depth to 21 feet.

Vista of Peaceful Countryside

"The Old Bridge"

This Picture, Entered by C. E. Manuel in the British Prize Photo Exhibit at Rockefeller Center in New York City, Presents a Hillside Vista as Seen Above and Through an Ancient Span. A River Flowing Lazily in the Foreground Completes the Picture of Peaceful Countryside. The Print Is Fourth of a Group Which The Christian Science Monitor Has Selected From the Salon for Successive Publication

Washington Sees New Load Heaped On It by Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The voteless but taxpaying residents of the District of Columbia are today surveying with really grave dismay the tremendous new burdens for their shoulders proposed by the President's budget message and the report of a special fiscal relations committee which drastically transforms the whole basis of relationship between the Federal Government and its capital city.

A 54 per cent increase in local tax revenue would be required, according to official authorities, to meet a deficit of nearly $10,000,000 in present income. The new budget gets district citizens going and coming, in the local view, by cutting down expenditures for important local srevices like schools on the tne hand,, and reducing federal contributions on the other to a point lower than at any time since 1878 when the commission form of government was established.

A three-point formula for future relations is proptsed:

What Is Proposed

(1.) Annual measurement of the services rendered to the Federal Government by the district, and vice versa, and cash payment therefor. In the current budget, the net amount of $2,533,357 is found "reimbursable" to the district. That compares with $5,000,000 contributed in the present year, which in itself was declared to be woefully insufficient to perform necessary tasks.

(2) Establishment of a continuing method of determining the extent of federal and district interest in each public improvement (capital outlay) and for fixing the amount of payment from each. Thus, the proposed Jefferson Memorial—a work comparable to the Washington Monument or Lincoln Memorial—might be charged up in part against the district tax-payers. The national capital planning commission, a revised body, would be given sweeping new powers, determining fiscal and other relations.

Fingerprint Made Visible Despite Writing on Paper

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The discovery by Francis F. Lucas of East Orange, N. J., of a method by which fingerprints on used paper may be brought out wholly unobscured by the writing on the paper was announced today by Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Mr. Lucas, noting the fatty deposit which constitutes a fingerprint does not always catch and hold the powder dusted over it to make it visible, learned from biologists that such a fatty substance may be "fixed" by exposing it to action of a chemical.

Thus having made the print fixed on a piece of paper, he found the paper could be dipped in a dye which glows brightly under ultra-violet light. He is able now, the announcement said, by that method to make a fingerprint visible as a black pattern against a brilliant blue-green background—a pattern that can be photographed and enlarged to any convenient size.

Roosevelt Praises Boss Who Paid Workers' Bills

AMBLER, Penna., Jan. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt has written a letter of congratulation to J. Harvey Gravell, Ambler paint manufacturer who paid off all his employees' debts as a New Year's present. Mr. Gravell, president of the American Chemical Paint Manufacturing Company, divided $90,000 among 76 employees in the plant so that they could start the year free of debt.

The President's letter, written on Dec. 31, stated:

"I have heard with sincere interest of your generous remembrance of your employees at the holiday season. I am writing this letter to congratulate you upon the adoption of such an enlightened policy and to express the hope that you have found real happiness in the happiness which you have brought so abundantly into the lives of others. Your action is indeed worthy of the highest commendation."

End of Warehouse Strike Gives Hope to Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9—The sudden end to the 67-day warehouse strike here has injected a bright ray of hope for similar settlement of the expensive and lengthy maritime tie-up.

Under the settlement achieved in the warehouse dispute, estimated to have cost $50,000,000 in industrial losses, some 500 workers in 30 warehouses in the San Francisco Bay area have returned to their jobs with a 12½-cent-an-hour gain in wages and on the basis of a 40-hour week. The unions had asked 85 cents an hour. They now receive 75 cents an hour in public warehouses and 70 cents an hour in grain, feed, and milling warehouses.

Reason for linking settlement of this strike with the waterfront difficulty lies in the fact that the Warehousemen's Union is an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association, whose officers are leaders in the Pacific coast maritime strike.

Reasons for Hope

One explanation of the quick end to the warehouse strike and its bearing on the whole maritime strike problem was made here today by an observer close to the whole picture.

He first pointed out that the warehouse strike had seemed no closer to settlement than the maritime strike because of the union regulation recently laid down that no one union could ballot on terms of agreement until all the unions had negotiated agreeable terms. Nevertheless, they did vote and the strike was ended.

"Why the sudden about face in procedure?" he asked.

As one plausible answer he pointed to the change of scene of negotiations for ending the waterfront strike to Washington, and the tremendous pressure being exerted from the Pacific coast states for federal intervention.

Appeal to President

On Jan. 5, the day the vote was held that halted the warehouse strike, Gov. Frank F. Merriam, the California State Legislature, and San Francisco's Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, made direct pleas to President Roosevelt to intervene personally to end the whole waterfront dispute.

The union leaders, this observer stated, were somewhat perturbed over the adverse publicity coming their way and determining not to be charged with bad faith in settlement of the entire problem as soon as possible allowed the warehouse agreement vote to be held separately.

This does not necessarily mean, however, he pointed out, that the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, the union bargaining group, will change its policy of demanding that all agreements must be reached before any one union be permitted to vote on acceptance.

Open Way for Vote

But from swiftly-moving events following the end of the warehouse dispute and the Merriam, Rossi and Legislature requests to the White House, it is seen that "unofficial ballots" now being framed, and, in the instance of the knotty masters, mates and pilots issue, already taken, can be held. These votes, which will not be binding, if held in the union memberships, will, nevertheless, show the tenor of the strikers' feelings on agreements reached or offers made by the shipowners.

It is evident from contacts with sources close tothenegotiating groups that neither side wishes presidential intervention just at this juncture, if at all. But it is also true that leaders admit the probabilities of quick settlement appear extremely dark just at present.

See No Quick Way Out

Neither side sees how any action Congress might attempt at this juncture can speed settlement due to the necessary lengthy procedure and slow turning of Capitol Hill's legislative machinery in so important an issue, and secondly, because of the other pressing problems facing the opening days of Congress.

The operators and union leaders are, however, reported to be of the opinion that a proper legislative act can be worked out during the seventy-fifth Congress to forestall any repetition of this two-month-old tieup that has kept idle 40,000 waterfront workers and an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 employees of industries depending upon waterborne traffic, and, according to Chamber of Commerce statistics, is costing California alone $4,000,000 daily in industrial losses.

In the meantime, however, each side has indicated its willingness to sit the other out, and the public, realizing it is footing the bill, demands through private and political sources that immediate action be taken to end it.

Pacific Farmers Threaten To Unload Corn Cargoes

SAN FANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Progress toward settling the 72-day Pacific coast maritime strike reached the point today where an employer spokesman mentioned "definite moves" under way for "almost immediate" accord. Six of the seven striking unions have entered peace conferences.

Amid the atmosphere of optimism, however, arose a threat of independent action to puncture the strike blockade at one point.

R. J. McClain, acting president of the Associated Farmers of Sonoma County, said the group would meet Monday night to consider plans for a "march" on the waterfront here to unload strike-bound corn, badly needed by poultry producers.

Under the tentative plan, McClain said, Gov. Frank Merriam would be asked to furnish a national guard escort for the producers.

After a similar threat recently by poultry growers in Oregon the unions unloaded corn from a vessel marooned at Portland by the strike.

"We are rapidly approaching accord with six of the seven maritime unions, leaving longshoremen as the only remaining obstacle to the immediate peace," said T. G. Plant of the offshore shippers' negotiating committee. "We are hopeful of reaching an accord with that union also in the next few days."

Railroads Meet Bus Competition On Own Grounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Tourists are no longer just those folks who roll about the country in their automobiles. The term has come because of the initiative, ingenuity and pulse-feeling ability of the railroads, to apply as well to travelers in certain types of railway trains. All coach and tourist Pullman trains are in fact taking their places with the streamliners as innovations of the depression responsible not only for much of the recovery in the railroad business, but for changes in America's traveling habits.

The Northwestern & Union Pacific started the tourist train business with the Challenger. Low-priced meals vie with the low-priced, but albeit comfortable, accommodations, as attractions for new and old customers.

Other roads have adopted the plan of appealing to the purse as well as the desire for speed and luxury. Among the latest are the Rock Island, which also just announced its intention of joining the parade of diesel-motored streamliners, and the Santa Fe.

The Rock Island started its Californian, made up of the latest type of air-conditioned reclining chair cars and tourist sleepers in daily service over the Rock Island-Southern Pacific Golden State Route between Chicago and Los Angeles, Jan. 3. Besides a la carte meal service at reduced prices, the new train will serve breakfast at 25 cents, luncheon at 30 cents, and dinner at 35 cents.

The Santa Fe has transformed its Scout into an all-coach, tourist Pullman train also, and will put it into service between Chicago and the coast on Jan. 10. It too will offer meals at off-the-train prices.

All of these tourist trains have one car exclusively for the use of women and provide free pillows for coach passengers.

The so-called tourist Pullmans, by the way, are standard Pullmans, air-conditioned, clean, safe, comfortable, but simply a little old and out of date for use in conventional trains.

Shoshones Await U. S. Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9—A new deal for members of an Indian tribe who were potent allies of the white man in the winning of the West, is contained in a United States Supreme Court decision handed down on Jan. 4.

By it, the Shoshone tribe of Wyoming, which spurned a United States Court of Claims award of $2,500,000 in December, 1935, is declared to be entitled to "just compensation," and the case remanded to the court of claims for further adjudication.

The Indians asked the Supreme Court to give them interest on the award dating from 1878, when the Government violated the Fort Bridger treaty of 1868, by seizing 2,300,000 acres of tribal land in central Wyoming southeast of Yellowstone park —allegedly the choicest part of the Reservation—and settling Arapahoe Indians on it.

Mr. Justice Cardozo in his opinion said:

"The loyalty of the Shoshone tribe to the people of the United States has been conspicuous and unfaltering. A fidelity at least as constant and inflexible was owing in return."

Therefore he directed the Court of Claims to grant the tribe "such additional amount beyond the value of its property rights when taken by the Government as may be necessary to the award of just compensation."

In a previous similar case involving the Creek Indian nation, this interest rate was 4 per cent. Simple interest on $2,500,000 for 58 years at 4 per cent would be $5,800,000.

Guardianship

Aside from the monetary award to the 1000 members of the Shoshone tribe, the Supreme Court decision may establish a legal landmark in relations between the Government and its Indian wards, in the opinion of Mr. George M. Tunison, Omaha lawyer, who has been active in the case since its inception in 1927. He points to the following language of the Cardozo opinion as self-explanatory:

"The power to control and manage the property and affairs of Indians in good faith for their betterment and welfare . . . does not extend so far as to enable the Government to give tribal lands to others, or to appropriate them to its own purposes, without rendering, or assuming obligation to render, just compensation . . . for that would not be an exercise of guardianship but an act of confiscation."

Trotzky Welcomed At Mexican Haven

TAMPICO, Mex., Jan. 9 (AP)—The tanker Ruth, bringing Leon Trotzky to a haven in Mexico, arrived in the Panuco river, near Tampico, today.

Small detachments of soldiers and police guarded the docks to prevent trouble if a threatened demonstration of hostility to the exiled Bolshevist leader should be carried out by the Tamaulipas State Labor Federation, an affiliate of the Confederation of Labor of Mexico.

A reception committee, including Señora Diego Rivera, wife of the Mexican painter, was ready to hustle Mr. Trotzky off to an unannounced destination.

It was reliably reported that President Lazaro Cardenas had put an airplane and a private railway car at Mr. Trotzky's disposal.

Chicago Gets a Bit of Summer By Way of the Furniture Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—A bit of summer has dropped into Chicago. Huge yellow umbrellas tipping lazily over garden furniture, and the latest model outdoor swings and gliders, under sprays of cherry blossoms—all within the walls of the American Furniture Mart—invite more than 9000 buyers to inspect the manufacturers' creations for the summer of 1937.

It is the first glimpse of the new summer furniture which eventually will appear in the gardens, lawns and porches of the homes of the country. When old Sol begins to send down torrid rays, and the homemakers rush to the stores for summer chairs and garden gliders, they will discover what the designers and manufacturers have toiled over through the previous autumn months. These were displayed at the midwinter market here.

Pagoda-shaped umbrellas sloping up to a point at the top in Chinese fashion have been adopted by one firm for a special sunshade for garden groups of furniture. Huge square umbrellas in yellow, blue and green, fringed at the bottom and adjustable to any slant of the sun's rays, are another creation.

Snowballs in Summer

Imagine sitting in the middle of August under an enormous spreading sunshade of dark blue with snowballs of yarn dangling from white corded edging. Canopies which used to be fastened to garden furniture are now detachable. They can be set up anywhere in the yard as a temporary covering for little conversational groups.

Gliders—the modern adaptation of the old porch swing—are coming more and more into demand, it is found. One firm, which got its start back in 1807 when its first output for sale was a corn-husk mattress, gradually got into the swing business, then into the swinging hammock production and is now building the latest steel glider. An official of the firm predicted that 500,000 new gliders would be sold this year by all firms combined.

White, the Summer Color

White is the predominating color in garden furniture for the summer of 1937, it is reported. Many of the pieces have two colors, the steel part painted one tone and the cushions made of another. The combination of blue and white is especially good for the coming season, it was said.

Other novelty furniture for use the year round was packed into many exhibits. Take the cedar chest, for instance, which has grown from a mere box to a compartment of drawers with tricky gadgets. Its latest improvement is the addition of a little door which, when opened, reveals a mirror so near the floor that a woman can get a good view of her shoes and the seams in her stockings.

Washing machines are selling faster than ever before according to several leading manufacturers. One company reported that their sales had increased better than 90 per cent in 1936. This is partly because of the compactness and beauty of the new models whose styling rivals that of any streamlined train, it is reported. This modern home appliance has new safety features, better color finishes, and more utility devices.

Co-operating to Help Public

At the American Furniture Mart Designers' Institue held early in the show, the necessity of closer cooperation between designer and manufacturer in order to make the furniture which the people want to buy, was brought out.

Presenting the designer's side of the case, Gilbert Rohde, furniture designer, declared that the public does not know what it wants and it is up to the designer to guide style trends rather than to conform to those fashions which have been accepted or which the manufacturers and dealers "think" they want.

"Don't be afraid to break away from the status quo," was Mr. Rohde's advice to designers and manufacturers. "It is only by the new that any progress has been made in society or industry. It is not necessary to go to extremes in trying to achieve the 'new,' but we must find new and more attractive ways of filling existing wants."

Bernard Jakway, of the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, told designers they should be in constant touch with all available market data. The designer should know woods and the current popularity of each kind, he said, and he should know which styles are rising and falling in popularity.

Walnut and Mahogany Lead Tiama or Bubinga As Woods for Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 9—You may, if you wish, obtain furniture made of aboudikrou, tiama, bubinga or kelobra, but if you are a conformist you undoubtedly will prefer the old reliables—walnut and mahogany.

George N. Lamb, veteran botanist and forester, a visitor at the Grand Rapids furniture expositions for more than a quarter of a century, reports that walnut and mahogany still remain the favorite woods. Walnut, a few years ago, was the recognized leader, but mahogany has been gaining in favor and now leads by a wide margin in furniture in the higher price classifications. Walnut still leads in furniture of all prices, however.

Mr. Lamb reports that approximately 35 per cent of all furniture manufactured is walnut. Mahogany accounts for around 25 per cent, maple for 10 per cent, minor woods designed for enameled surfaces for 7 per cent, and oak 5 per cent.

This leaves a balance of 18 per cent of all furniture manufactured which may require some of the woods not so widely known. Of these, it is said that orientalwood, introduced from Australia, originally as a substitute for walnut, leads. Following this wood comes aspen, primavera from Mexico, avodire, an African wood; satinwood of both East and West Indian origin, paldao from the Philippines, tigerwood from Africa, sapeli, also from Africa, and myrtle burl which comes from the Pacific coast.

The group of woods next in importance is listed as harewood from England, zebrawood from Africa, rosewood from the East Indies and Brazil, bubinga from Africa and ayous, also from Africa.

Woods with out-of-the-ordinary names sometimes used in furniture, according to Mr. Lamb, include: cativo from Jamaica and Panama, goncalo alves from Brazil, kelobra from tropical America, thuya burl from North Africa, aboudikrou from Africa, canalleta from South America, koa from Hawaii, mansonia from Africa, padouk from the East Indies, teak from Burma, tiama from Africa and madrone burl from the west coast of the United States.

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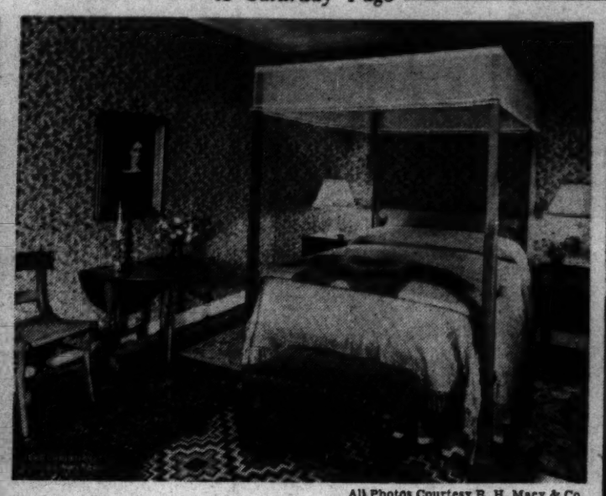
Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

In this living room, dull white paint is used on three walls, while the boards on the fireplace side are painted pale green. Spatterdash floors, hooked rugs, and cotton prints at the windows and for the sofa covers are in keeping with the period from which the furniture was derived.



All Photos Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co.

In this bedroom the furnishings are also copies of antiques from New England or Pennsylvania, the wall paper against which they stand having powder blue background and decorations of small red flowers. Bedspreads and canopy are white, and floors are spattered.

All the furniture in this dining room has been copied from authentic antique examples and finished in the present color of the originals. Dull white walls; wood trim in dark bright blue; spatterdash floors; cotton print curtains with blue ground and white figures supply the background.

Authentic Reproductions

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

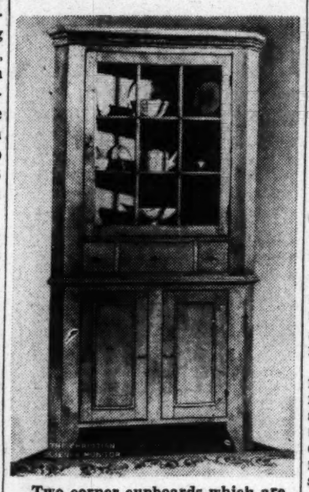
A series of nine rooms which is being shown at Macy's is furnished entirely with maple and pine of types commonly known as Early American. If that was all that could be said of it, then the showing might be no more notable than many others exhibited by department stores during the past few years. But it is not all, for unusual taste and skill have been exercised in the various arrangements. Most important, the furniture itself is of such design and finish as to appeal with a special force to those who have the greatest respect for primitive American joinery and cabinetwork.

While there is a steadily increasing approval of furniture in modern design and while the polite styles of the 1700's are still favored by a great many, there are a great number of people who delight in the simple forms of maple and pine that furnished most American homes before 1820. After a period of collecting which has extended through a generation, the original sources for these pieces are either depleted or exhausted.

The Genuine Are Too Costly

So those who would furnish rooms or complete homes in the manner of their colonial ancestors must depend on reproductions, or else pay almost prohibitive prices for originals that are at all rare in type. Those who are at all particular about the correctness of the pseudo copies which have been offered during the past few years must have wondered if any manufacturers are faithfully following old models.

Frequently in these columns there have been expressed regrets for the manner in which some designers have adapted American furniture made in the late 1700's. It is not easy to give a chest of drawers, a desk, a table, or a chair the proportions that please the eye. Yet those old-time workers seem to have had a fine sense in this regard.



Two corner cupboards which are used in the dining room were copied from this original Pennsylvania piece, privately owned.

They caught, almost always, the correct relations of details to mass that now impress us as just right. Moldings at the base of a piece and at its top are usually found so nicely balanced and so suitable, each for its place, that a small fraction of an inch alteration may change one's impression of the whole piece. Curves, too, usually strike us the same way, their graceful fitness and their connections with the straight lines of the whole pattern can be modified but very little without loss in the aesthetic quality of the object. Cabriole legs, feet that are either ogee bracket or French type, have subtle curves that the cabinetmakers of those early days caught with a nicety that is often amazing.

Originals Mostly New England

Thus it becomes gratifying to notice the faithfully executed series of reproductions which have been brought out here under the name of the Guilford Group. This includes about 60 selected pieces made of pine and maple. The originals were found mostly in the several New England states, with a few models chosen from Pennsylvania.

The diversity embraced in this number is sufficient to outfit all the rooms of the house of moderate size, and includes several types of beds, tables, chairs, chests with four drawers and with six, settees, easy chairs, mirrors, and the rest. Shown in a series of several rooms, one sees how convincing these copies are in their general effect. Although the arrangements are likely to be other than those of a century and a half ago, one feels that the character of those times is kept so that not only each item, but the tone of the assembling, is truly reminiscent of the period.

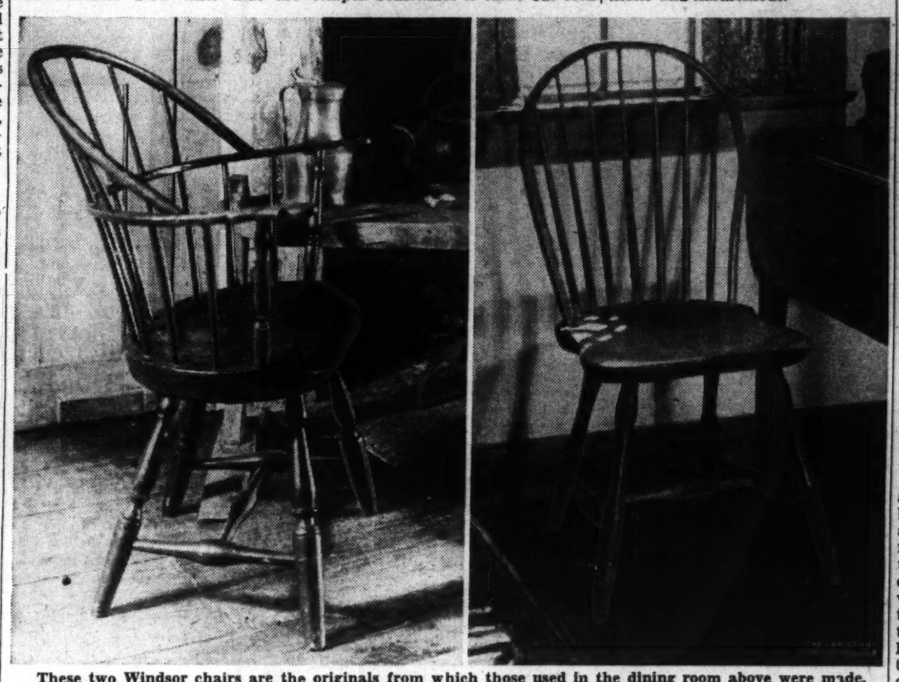
Contained in a building of cottage type in Macy's furniture section, on the outer walls are the large framed photographs of most of the originals which are authentically reproduced within. So if anyone cares to compare the new with the old, here is opportunity.

Homelike, Old Style

The decorators of this establishment have done well in producing here rooms which seem thoroughly homelike and hold to the simplicity and rural character of the houses where like furnishings were common a century and a half ago. Painted floors are spattered with contrasting colors; curtains are of cotton prints, the calicos of the early days; the walls are in the colors such as the colonists used—tints that are difficult to define but delightful in their effects—such as soft green, blue gray, pewter gray, and even dark red, these colors set off in some cases by contrasting moldings or panels.

Not only do we gain satisfaction from the correctness of copies here, but there is nearly equal pleasure found in the finish which has been given to these native woods. The tones are those one sees on similar things that are really antiques, after one has washed off the paint or varnish. This old patine is often a grayish tan, and is not at all easy to imitate convincingly. That manufacturers have found it difficult is evident as one notices their common attempts. Sometimes it turns out cork color, sometimes henna, or a bright terra cotta. Hardly ever does it appear truly in character of the times it aims to spring from as it does here.

We are inclined to salute this whole project gratefully and with respect, for old models have been copied precisely, not only in form but in color, and they have been placed in surroundings peculiarly sympathetic and harmonious.



These two Windsor chairs are the originals from which those used in the dining room above were made.

Down to Black and White

After preliminary sketches have been thoroughly discussed and the necessary changes made, the architect may proceed with the working drawings, usually made to the scale of one quarter of an inch to the foot. These plans, together with large-scale and full-size details and the specifications, furnish the builder an exact basis upon which to compute the cost.

The specifications describe type and quality of the materials to be used, method of application and the order of work, together with clauses covering insurance, permissible substitutions and the like. Throughout the erection of the house, the owner relies upon the architect to see that the plans and specifications agreed on are correctly followed by the builder. This is a singularly difficult job for the usual owner to attempt and is another reason why one may well hesitate before assuming this responsibility himself. It often happens that adjustments and substitutions have to be made, but when these are ordered and confirmed by the architect in writing, the owner is protected and the builder knows what he is figuring on.

Thus it may be seen that the services of an architect, far from being an unnecessary expense, are an indispensable part of the planning of a home which is to embody the owner's real wishes and requirements. His services embrace the whole series of construction operations and all the complicated details involved in the building of a house. Experience has proven that the competent architect's fees are often more than offset by the savings he makes through capable planning, supervision of construction and the co-ordinating of the entire work, from the signing of the contract until the house is handed over to the owner ready for occupancy.

C. W. E. M.

Exterior Paint Colors

The selection of a color scheme for your home is a fascinating problem. First, your own preferences should be considered. At the same time, thought should be given to the architecture of your home and its surroundings. The roof, too—provided its coloring cannot be changed—should be counted in.

Houses surrounded by trees can usually be painted in lighter colors—such as ivory and white—with bettter results than those that lack such setting. Houses which stand in open spaces are, as a general rule, more pleasing when painted in neutral colors, such as grays, fawns and buffs.

Be sure to take into consideration the appearances of houses standing near yours. Avoid too strong a contrast with them, or colors which do not harmonize.

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Home Building in the 1890's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Morristown, N. J.

One of the most fascinating objects the cellar of an old house recently yielded is a volume of Shoppell's Modern House Designs, dated 1890. Shoppell may be unknown to a twentieth-century public but his work lives on. Nearly every town or city in America has houses representative of this type of architecture. Promiscuous porches, finialed towers, gables, dormers, bays, small, ill-arranged rooms with poor exposure—all these characterize the period. The lily was further gilded with intricate cornices, oddly laid shingles, cupolas, and any further wood embroidery the fanciful architect could employ.

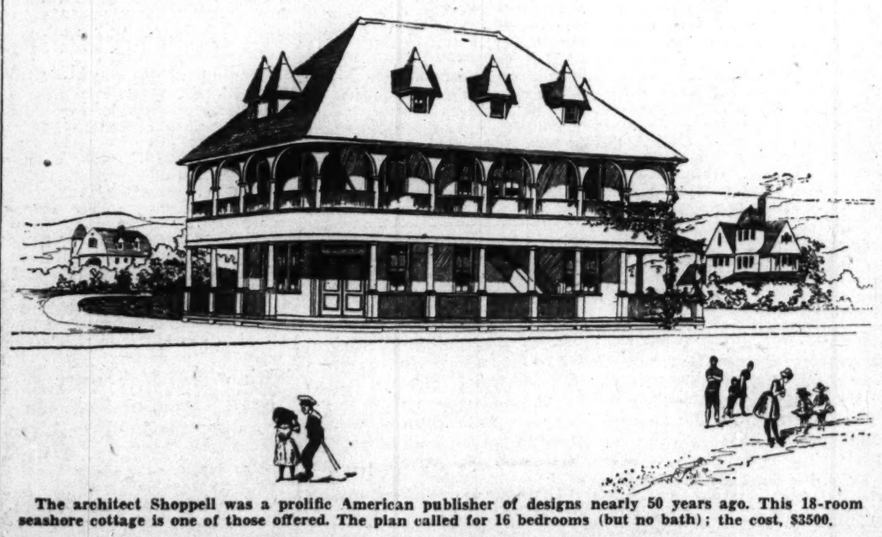
But what of Shoppell, architect of the waning gingerbread era? As president of the Co-operative Building Plan Association, "The Largest Architectural Office in the United States," he offers to the public 12 books of house designs, with descriptions and cost of over 350 houses.

Per Room Cost, $120 in 1890

Not only are the designs diverting, they are of real interest, from the standpoint of progress and of price. Allow me to present Cottage Design No. 698. The view is that of a 10-room, shingled house, containing seven bedrooms. Oddly enough, three bedrooms on the second floor have but one window each, while a fourth has three, and the bay in the living room is prodigal with five. There are three closets on the second floor but no bathroom. This seeming discrepancy is covered by an advertisement in the front of the book. By the use of Heap's Patent Dry Earth Closet "you can have all the comfort and convenience of the very best water closet" which "can be placed anywhere in the house."

Says Shoppell, of this 10-room design:

"The problem of living comfortably, almost elegantly, on a moderate income, is fairly in the way of solution by the family that owns and tenants a cottage like this. This cottage is just large enough for a family of average number."



The architect Shoppell was a prolific American publisher of designs nearly 50 years ago. This 18-room seashore cottage is one of those offered. The plan called for 16 bedrooms (but no bath); the cost, $3500.

Stained red and sienna further enhanced with green, this 10-room cottage bears a $1200 price tag.

The 1936 public was offered lately in a newspaper advertisement, a six-room house complete with oil burner, air conditioner, automatic water heater, electric refrigerator, table-top electric or gas range, for the sum of $7000. It was justly stated, "Luxuries that only the wealthy man has hoped for . . . are today made available to families of modest income. . . ."

In contrast to the achievements of 1936, the Domestic Gas Machine, a lighting plant at the kitchen door, is presented in 1890 thus:

"This little wonder . . . completely solves the question of illumination. . . . No one who desires to have a neat, attractive and artistic home can afford to use kerosene. . . . It is the greatest luxury that can possibly be put into the house for the money."

Returning to the house designs, we find a cottage with 18 rooms, for summer occupancy. The width including the veranda is 35 feet; the depth 66 feet; the height of the floors, ten, nine, and eight feet. A bathroom is evidently not a necessary adjunct of Summer Cottage Design No. 709, despite its 16 bedrooms. The kitchen is detached. A unique color scheme includes bronze-green clapboards, red stained roof, reddish yellow veranda shingles, all other trim dark green. Cost, $3500!

Clients Were Satisfied

As endorsement of his designs, this publisher of 46 years ago quotes one appreciative homeowner who writes of his house:

". . . On acocunt of its unique architectural design, its compactness, and its conveniences, it has attracted more favorable comment than any house ever built in this city."

"Unanimously pronounced 'truly a model house'" writes another, while a third homeowner boasts, "In the estimation of 'people who know' my house is considered the prettiest and best house on Long Island."

These prices are quoted by Shoppell in 1890:

	1890
Excavation per square yard	$ .25
Brickwork laid in the wall per 1000	15.00
Shingles per 1000	5.00
Pine flooring per 1000	36.00
Novelty siding per 1000	35.00
Clear pine clapboards per 1000	30.00
Windows	2.00
Doors	2.60
Blinds	1.50
Painting including materials and labor per square yard	.06
Carpenter's labor per day	2.50-3.00
Mason's and plasterer's labor per day	3.00-3.50

And so let us leave the elegant homes of the nineties with their largesse of lumber and dearth of comfort. And if by chance we should fall heir to one of these coal devourers, which lap up paint, even as they shed their shingles and shutters, let us reflect that it has lived long years of usefulness for an original investment of—let us say, $3500 for 18 rooms.

V. W. K.

Home building in the 1890's was simpler and cheaper than now. This 18-room cottage was marked $1200—but it had no bathroom.

Your House and the Architect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the purchase of a lot successfully accomplished, the prospective home owner usually turns his attention to the selection of an architect to design his home. At this point the question is frequently raised: "Is it necessary to employ an architect, can't I do as well by having some builder rough out some sketches and build me a house without going to the expense of employing an architect?"

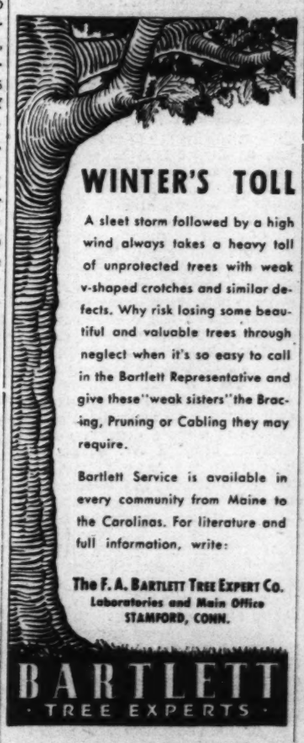
The answer to this is that a qualified architect, by virtue of his training and experience in design of buildings and the use of materials, is equipped to translate the ideas of his client into clearly defined plans. The average reliable builder, on the contrary, does not care to assume the responsibility of furnishing architectural services, but prefers to work with an architect rather than attempt to compete with him.

Helps and Saves Money

In many states only a licensed architect is permitted to submit plans to the building departments of the various cities and towns. In choosing an architect the owner should make sure that he is familiar with residential work. In this age of specialization, many architects whose work lies mainly in the field of large industrial buildings are not, by experience or by inclination, the ones to select to design a home of modest proportions.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to consider what the architect's services consist of. In the first place, by means of sketch plans he interprets the owner's requirements as to size and general arrangement of rooms. Then he suits the owner's desires by proper window spacings, location of closets, built-in fixtures, door openings and swing of doors, adequate wall space for furniture which the owner has or intends to buy. He considers also any special features which the owner may wish, some of which may not be compatible with sound design. There are also the questions of choice of materials to be settled and the type of architecture to be adopted.

However, long before this stage is reached, the architect will have examined the lot on which the house is to be built. The lay of the land, sloping or level, and the compass points have a distinct bearing on the location and type of house best adapted to the site. In most cases the architect will advise an engineer's survey of the lot, showing the various features such as trees, ledge outcrop, fences, stone walls, streams, etc., together with the contours of the ground indicated at one foot intervals. Most such plans also indicate location of the various public services in the road or street on which the property fronts. Correct orientation of the house with due regard to proper exposure to sunlight and ventilation is a fundamental thing he must consider.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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Three S's at a Winnipeg High School

Self-Government, Self-Discipline, Self-Development Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Can.

An experiment in education which may have far-reaching effects on future generations has been under way at St. John's high school in Winnipeg for the past three years.

It is an experiment in self-government, self-discipline and self-development for the 1200 students who annually attend the school. Emphasis in the pedagogic methods adopted under this experiment has shifted from merely teaching facts to the students to that of teaching them how to learn facts, how to think out their problems and make decisions for themselves, and how to accept responsibility.

The basis of the experiment is the assignment system. Formerly, the accepted system of teaching was to cover a subject from day to day, assigning to the students homework to do in the evenings which was designed to cover the day's lesson. But at St. John's high school, work is now assigned to the students for an entire month in advance. At the beginning of each month, the teachers of the various subjects distribute mimeographed briefs which they have prepared, and which outline to the student the work he is expected to cover during the next 30 days. The student attends classes as before, but only half these classes are formal teaching classes, in which the teacher takes charge. The other half are informal classes, in which the student works on his month's assignment by himself, asking the teacher for advice when his problems seem to him too difficult for him to solve by himself. If he is a student with a "B" standing, that is, a student of average capacity, he need not do his work in the classroom during these informal periods. He can, if he wishes, do his work in the school library.

The students take advantage of this privilege, but not for frivolous, time-wasting reasons. A visit to the school library finds the youngsters working hard at whatever monthly assignment they have decided requires their attention at the time. They are under no strict supervision, and could, if they wished, probably play naughts and crosses in the library to their hearts' content.

To Encourage Habits of Study

They don't. They make use of the reference material available in the library, and quietly work out their problems for themselves. The library itself is fairly large, although not yet nearly as adequate as G. J. Reeve, principal of the school, would like to see it. It contains 2794 books belonging to the school. Together with the books loaned by a near-by branch of the Winnipeg Public Library, the shelves carry almost 3000 volumes. There are also magazines and pamphlets, some in foreign languages. All of this is designed to create in the pupils the habit of studying, with the object of replacing the habit of being taught.

The students undergo tests at the end of each month. If they have not completed their assignment for the month, they cannot write the test, which is postponed until the following month. Tests are cumulative. Thus, the third test for the year might include questions on work covered in assignments given in the first two months. In this way, the students are discouraged from forgetting, as soon as they have written their tests, the work they did during the month.

Three Types Of Assignments

Assignments are divided into three categories. The easiest monthly assignment, requiring least effort on the part of the student, is given to the slower pupils. Then this assignment, together with a more difficult one, is given to students of ordinary ability. These two, and another one still more difficult, are given to honor students.

At the end of the school year, the students write examinations set by the Provincial Department of Education, as do students in the city's four other high schools. They have been doing well in these examinations, for last year St. John's high school seniors won four out of the eight university scholarships annually awarded to matriculating students in Winnipeg, and the average grades were as good, or even better, as those of students in other schools.

But Mr. Reeve does not believe that to obtain good grades in the final examinations is a particularly important consideration. He feels that such tests are merely an indication, and not a very thorough-going one at that, of what the student has learned, not how he has learned it.

Developing Self-Discipline And Self-Government

To develop habits of self-discipline and self-government further, each class elects a council from among the students themselves. These councils concern themselves with the various activities of the students, and, what is more important, with the behavior and progress of the individual student. Teachers are urged not to give orders to the councils, but merely to advise them. The councils should feel that they are acting on their own initiative.

An important detail of the system is the critical examination by students of one another's assignments. At times, an answer to a question is written on the blackboard, and a few students are given the opportunity to grade it and defend their grading. Through examining the work of others, it is believed, the students should learn to realize the deficiencies of their own work.

When the assignment system first came under discussion at the school, many of the teachers opposed it. They felt that with students of high school age it wouldn't work. This has changed. Today they are favorably disposed towards it.

"Not only is it working out well for the students," Mr. Reeve said during an interview, "it keeps the teachers young. With students forming the habit of asking so many questions, you never know what's going to pop up next. Besides, the students are reading a great many books now, and the teachers, in self-defense, have to read at least the same books."

Concepts of Education Behind the Experiment

Behind the experiment, Mr. Reeve explained, are philosophic concepts of education and democratic government.

"Education," he said, "is supposed, as has been so often observed, to prepare you for life. Very well. Let us assume that the goal in life is happiness. Happiness involves, among other things, making correct and wise decisions on the variety of problems that crop up in a man's life. This system tries to train the students at an early age in making their own decisions for themselves.

"It could be called the individualization of education. We haven't the classroom space to make that complete, but the assignment system has distinct possibilities in that direction. Man is a unit. He has to live his own life. In medieval times he was only part of a group, living under the authority of a group, and today most teachers still follow that assumption. Many teachers think that the ideal student is the one who thinks along the same lines as do all his fellows.

Educational Needs Of a Democracy

"But under a democratic form of government this does not hold. Each man must think for himself. For democratic government to function successfully, you must have an intelligent electorate, and that is something we have not had. I believe the assignment system is a step toward creating such an electorate."

Mr. Reeve believes that the assignment system, now tried and proved at St. John's high school, might spread to the rest of the Dominion. "Unless, that is, we get a fascist or communist state established in Canada," he commented. "Under a form of government such as that, the authorities do not want people to think for themselves. But under a democratic system of government, the assignment plan should spread."

Ewing Galloway

Four Little Maids From School in Borneo

Sans schoolbags and lunch boxes, but they look an alert group of pupils. These Malay youngsters are at school in Banjermasin, the chief town of Dutch Borneo. ("Try to find our home town quickly in your atlas," they might challenge the rest of us.)

Schools in Borneo are maintained as part of the general colonial educational policy for the Netherlands East Indies. The problems due to language, a heterogeneous population, and the diverse needs of native and European children make the progress of education in these islands, which is fair, all the more worthy of appreciation. Schools for European pupils are usually cast in the western mold, and are similar to those in Holland. Among the schools where the native language and not Dutch is the vehicle, the village schools are worthy of special mention for combating illiteracy and for their efforts to provide the children in a short time with reasonable community standards of living, some knowledge of animals, plants, and sanitation. Continuation schools take those finishing the village schools on into regular primary work.

It is encouraging that even in the secondary schools growing out of these continuation classes, and comparable in many respects to European schools, the Government has seen to it that the native pupils are not alienated from their native language or customs, through any blind worship of a way of life overseas. Through the so-called link-schools, the more promising native pupils are given an opportunity to follow higher instruction such as is given in the type of school using Dutch as a language.

Toward Enriched School Life

British Columbia Deepens Its Teaching Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

The schools of British Columbia have definitely joined the increasing numbers of schools of enlightened democracies which attempt to educate children for actual living rather than to cram them full of undigested facts. Beginning at the first grade, the traditional "Three R's" have been given a revaluation and re-emphasis to include the encouragement of individuality, creative thinking and individual expression.

"It is the function of the school," declares Dr. G. M. Weir, Minister of Education for British Columbia, who is responsible for the introduction of the new curriculum, "through carefully selected experiences, to stimulate, modify and direct the growth of each pupil physically, mentally, morally and socially, so that the continual enrichment of the individual's experience and an improved society may result."

Although textbooks remain basically the same, teachers are instructed to develop the child's thinking and character; to impress upon him the importance of his relationship to his family, to his companions and to the world at large. At the present time this philosophy embraces all grades from one to nine. Next year it is expected that the new policy will be extended to the high school grades.

Greater Emphasis On Current Subjects

History, geography and the English language have attained new standards. Less time should be given to the political and military aspects of history and more time to the social, industrial and cultural angles, it is claimed. "History in the making," it is believed, is of first importance. Boys and girls, of whatever age, should be encouraged to think more about the civic and national issues of modern times. The economic geography of the past has been labeled "dry bone" as research workers compile geographies that have up-to-the-minute facts concerning Canadian production figures, exports and imports, and so forth. They are carefully selected and teachers are encouraged to present them in more natural ways by means of interesting topics and problems. A more adequate teaching of the use of punctuation in English, coupled with extensive drilling in speaking and writing, it is hoped, will develop in the pupils a keener sensitivity with respect to choice of words, both in accuracy and beauty.

Curriculum Enriched

Instructions in safety, in the evils of alcohol and narcotics are being given children from the first grade. Hygiene and physical education, home economics, manual training, music and writing are taking the place of some of the "old-fashioned" subjects in primary grades of former years. Tots entering grade one are immediately given the primary book on the basic principles of painting and design, which at the same time will be used for spelling and natural history.

"Development of a will toward international peace, self-control, leadership and co-operation. These are some of the things which should be given attention in the gradual evolution of educational methods," declares Dr. Weir. "Adopt a research point of view—a broad point of view without preconceived notions. Ideals, purposes, planning—there are the main points of your program. Think these things over. You have attempted a big job. You are attempting to fit new generations to problems of a new age," he declared in instructing teachers in their new duties.

Building for Co-operation in the Home

By Sharing Child's Play You Win His Confidence and Understand Him Better

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no quicker way, perhaps, to win a child's co-operation than through playing with him. We convince him of our sincere interest in this way. Also, through playing together we become better acquainted and understand each other better. Many times a child reveals through his play clues as to his deepest interests, his talents, and his needs. We are in a position, then, to give him any help he should have and as we do this we win and keep his confidence.

The story is told of a teacher who was skillful in discovering children's interests and using them as a basis for bringing out beauty in their lives. She made it a practice each week to ask a few children to do something individually to entertain the rest of the class. Each one was quite free to choose what he would do.

Whole Attitude Changed

One boy, whose interest had been difficult to awaken in anything pertaining to school, surprised the teacher, when it came his turn, by reciting a long nature poem. She found he had memorized it simply because he liked it. In this way, she discovered his interest in nature study and as she was able to encourage and help him with that and to tie it up, at times, with his school subjects, his whole attitude toward school changed. A mother has a better chance in many ways than a teacher to discover such interests through observing a child's play and through playing with him.

To be sure, a mother may feel that she does not have much time to really enter into the child's play, but even so she can still show an interest in what he is doing, if she is not too deeply absorbed in other things or too much engaged with her own thoughts. A mother whose two little boys were helping her in the kitchen one day had let her thoughts wander far away, but she had them brought back suddenly when she heard one of the boys exclaim to the other: "Oh, Jimmy, can't you see you're only talking to yourself. Mother isn't paying a bit of attention." Although all laughed merrily when she apologized, she realized she had missed something by not "paying a bit of attention," and that the children had felt disappointed.

A Help Toward Seeing Child's Point of View

But most of us can find at least a little time to actually play with our children, as well as to be interested onlookers, or listeners, and if we begin when they are tiny, we will find it is a good way to lay the foundation for co-operation in the home. The mother has a splendid chance to do this because the baby naturally gives his confidence to her from the first, but the father, too, can come in for a share of the play.

As the child grows a little older, he may present a number of problems and his parents may feel quite puzzled as to what to do. It helps at such a time just to try to enter into his play and discover what he is interested in; to try to see things, as best one can, from his point of view.

One mother who tried to do this was led to spend a little time each morning marching with her three-year-old son while they played the victrola. She had not realized until then that he was ready for such play, but he was so happy over it that, to his mother's surprise, little problems of behavior that had troubled her vanished. This experience helped her to be more alert for indications of other things he might be ready for.

Bringing Out The Good Qualities

A small boy of four who was going through a trying time and who had no playmates of his own age enjoyed so much having his mother play "Ring Around the Rosy" and similar laughing, romping games with him that any irritation with which the day might have started could be quickly banished in this way and he would fill his place in the home again happily.

A treasure hunt is another game that little folks have lots of fun over, and having fun together is a splendid way to bring out good qualities in ourselves and in the children.

We will find, too, in playing together, that it is easy to detect if the child is inclined to be unfair, if he is angry or unhappy if everything does not come his way, and other traits that may need correcting. We can do more than we realize, perhaps, to lay the foundation for co-operation rather than ruthless competition in later life if we can help our children through their play to learn to take pleasure in the achievement of others.

Appreciating Them As Individuals

As children grow older we do not, as a rule, enter so much into their play, but we can still show our interest and open our homes to their friends.

"How much high school boys and girls enjoy their homes," a mother said to me recently. I knew what jolly times the young folks of the community had been having in her home. When I expressed the pleasure it had given me to see it, she said, "Well, I think sometimes I really enjoy being with young folks more than I do with people of my own age." Then she added, "They are kinder in their thoughts. It is so very rarely I ever hear one of them express an unkind thought."

She had won their co-operation. She showed by her remark, too, that she had a real appreciation of them as individuals—our next topic to be considered.

VIOLA HOLLEY

(This is the second of three Saturday articles on cultivating co-operation in the home.)

For Greater Film Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Let us not spend our time railing against the cheap, insipid film, but let us rather spend it teaching appreciation of those films which develop character and add to our culture." This was the plea of the Rev. Irvin E. Deer, a member of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, speaking before a group of representatives from various civic groups here recently.

The filming of classics stimulates the reading of the original books, Dr. Deer declared, citing such cases as that of the Cleveland library where the fifty copies of "David Copperfield" were kept in constant circulation for weeks after the picture had been shown. This interest extends not only to the book itself but to correlative books such as those of a corresponding period or locale, or other works by the same author.

Last year, he stated, 64 films came out of Hollywood approved by the National Education Association, which in many cases definitely supplement high school work. Among others he mentioned "Mutiny on the Bounty" as relating to the social sciences and "The House of Rothschild" as relating to economics and race history.

The motion picture, as interpreted by Dr. Deer, is as truly a form of "transmitting thought" as the printed page, but when the entire emphasis is on entertainment, much of its possibility for character development is lost. "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," for example, he explained, embodies the social philosophy expressed in the biblical saying, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth."

It is because of this power for cultural and ethical development that Dr. Deer urges more and more study of photoplay appreciation along the line of the 3000 courses already offered in high schools in the United States. Through these courses students are learning how to look at intelligently, judge, analyze, discover the significance of, and profit by what the pictures portray. Some schools, he says, even use short excerpts from commercial pictures to present a problem which is discussed by the class. The group conclusion thus reached makes the whole lesson dynamic and vital.

Our Do Do Room and Its Uses

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

Having led a business life prior to my marriage and having had practically no contact with children until our own daughter blessed us, the letters in the Parent Column have been and are like a compass charting a course of definite, constructive ideas that can be practically applied.

A question in our Column as to the stand mothers take regarding prizes for children's parties brought to my thought the deep consideration I gave this matter when the first party was to be given for our little girl. I wanted the thought of planning for our guests and giving to them, instead of receiving, to be uppermost in our thought so we asked the mothers to please not bring gifts but our instructions were disobeyed; however, a prepared package at each child's plate made the receiving general and did away with one person getting everything. When the time for our games arrived it was explained to the mothers and children that we would have the very best kind of prize, the joy of doing our best and being happy if another won instead of ourselves. We worked out another form of giving, too, that is, each child was asked to do some little thing for the entertainment of us all, either sing a song, or recite a short poem and so on. The children were three and four years of age.

Like all of us who are endeavoring to teach from the constructive angle, I, too, wanted to get away from the use of the word "don't" when infringements took place, but out it would pop before I was aware of it! One day a beautiful article appeared in the Monitor, the illustration showing a room, furnished, with two children in it. The blackboard stated, "Do write on me," and everything in the room invited use. We then began to call the child's room our "Do Do Room." If we built with our blocks it was done in the "Do Do Room" where it could remain indefinitely. Painting was done at our "Do Do Table" instead of on mother's and a sense of order has been established and proper regard for the rights and belongings of others in the home. Mother has also learned to remember to keep from saying "Don't slam the door," substituting with "Remember everyone loves to hear a door closed softly."

I have always been grateful that we started reading to the child at an early age for not only has it fostered a love of books but now in the third grade we find much less difficulty in reading naturally and easily. It was necessary in our home that the child learn the proper handling of books, so when we started, our books were "Together" books, mother turning the pages until she was sure the little one would not tear them; then after a while she was allowed to turn them, and before long allowed to handle her books alone. Story time each evening after dinner is dearly cherished and when correction is necessary and the child is deprived of her story, it is keenly felt.

Our good friend The Christian Science Monitor visiting us daily is so much fun to the child now for it is hastily unwrapped to see what Tubby and Buddy, Waddles and Snube are up to, and when the child is told it is a Monday issue and that we can read the Children's Page that evening, the light in her eyes shows the anticipation with which she looks forward to that pleasure.

With all good wishes to the Parent Column.

(Mrs.) M. H.

Forty Years of Service

"Forty Years of Service," a new pamphlet by Mrs. John E. Hayes, Twin Falls, Idaho, associate editor of the National Parent-Teacher Magazine, and Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Winnetka, Ill., national president, advises local units of the National Congress of Parent Teachers to celebrate the anniversary year by considering special projects emphasizing needs of youth, world peace, homemaking as a career, safety in home, school, and community, or some other phase of parent-teacher work; by emphasizing the underlying principles of the congress organization through programs; by keeping alive the spirit of the founders and pioneer workers, and by presenting freewill offerings for extension work.

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The Home Forum

The Masterpiece Of Mr. Gropp

ABOUT here—in Gerry Benson's grocery store, at the whist drives in the community hall, in the snug office of Walt Graham's garage—it is said that Mr. Gropp is working on his masterpiece.

George Pudbury, who paused beside the window of Mr. Gropp's little cabin the other day, says the masterpiece looks remarkably like Napoleon, or so he judged by the shape of the hat; but Mrs. Noggins insists it is going to be Paul Revere when it is finished, and she ought to know, since she gave Mr. Gropp her old blue skirt to make a dashing martial cloak for the masterpiece. No one really knows the truth about it; but, after what Mr. Gropp did with his Julius Caesar and his William the Conqueror, everybody agrees it will be something truly tremendous.

* * *

IN THE HOT little office of Walt Graham's garage, where it is comfortable to gather at dusk on these chill afternoons, we still recall the day when Mr. Gropp first strolled into Middlebrook. His sole possession then appeared to be a battered fiddle, which he used to play alone, sitting on the edge of the lake in the evening. He camped that summer on the lake shore, under a few gunny sacks and a piece of old roofing paper that Mr. Pudbury gave him. He camped and played his fiddle and painted weird sunsets on big white slabs of fungus that the children gathered for him in the woods.

The sunsets, while remarkable, were not a commercial success. At the end of the season Gerry Benson had a large stock of them on hand in his store. Still, Mr. Gropp said he liked Middlebrook and thought he would spend the winter with us, apparently under his gunny sacks and bit of roofing paper by the lake shore. But Mr. Williams, whose farm is close by, discovered him there, fiddling in the rain, the water dripping through the roofing paper upon his bald head, and he took Mr. Gropp home with him.

Mr. Williams and his wife consulted together in private. They installed Mr. Gropp in a little cabin at the back of their property, near the woods, where he could cut his own fuel; and they gave him all the food he could eat from their root house, their dairy and their kitchen.

* * *

FOR THE FIRST week or so, during the early cold snap, Mr. Gropp remained indoors and the frail, plaintive sound of his fiddle floated across the fields. Mr. Williams was annoyed to find that Mr. Gropp cut himself no wood and vowed that he could go cold before he was permitted to take any of the family's winter supply. But about the second week Mr. Gropp came up to the house to ask for all the old newspapers he could get; and, when Mr. Williams peered through the window and saw what Mr. Gropp was doing, he forgot all about the wood. He brought fuel to Mr. Gropp's cabin in his own wheelbarrow. He even cut some extra kindling.

At Gerry Benson's store, at the whist drive, in the snug office of Walt Graham's garage, Mr. Williams boasted of his extraordinary guest's powers. He said Mr. Gropp was a true artist. He said he had never seen such work before. He said it ought to be in a museum, that it was going to be wasted on Middlebrook.

But he was rather mysterious about the nature of Mr. Gropp's art, saying that we should see soon enough, and adding only that it was all done with old newspapers, an aggravating bit of intelligence which only served to whet our curiosity. Meanwhile Mr. Williams continued to wheelbarrow wood and cut kindling, and Mrs. Williams baked her well-known pies and cakes for the true artist in the cabin near the woods.

It was Mrs. Noggins who found out what was happening. It is always Mrs. Noggins who finds out what is happening, often when it doesn't. She gained entrance to the cabin with an innocent stratagem, luring Mr. Gropp to the door with a dozen of her finest brown Rhode Island Red eggs.

"You know wot that man is doin'?" asked Mrs. Noggins of the intelligentsia of Middlebrook, assembled in Gerry Benson's store. "Why, 'e's makin' statutes. Yes, 'e's makin' 'em of newspapers all soaked up in water into a pulp. And 'e works 'em with 'is fingers to make their faces and 'ands and all, and then 'e puts clothes on 'em and paints 'em. I tell you, it's a scary sight when you first see 'em all standin' there, a-starin' at you."

* * *

MRS. NOGGINS' TALE was widely disbelieved, but it turned out accurate in every detail. Mr. Gropp had modeled Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror and Richard the Lion-hearted and a dozen other figures, half life size, in various attitudes and in many colors, depending on the odds and ends of paint he found in Mr. Williams' barn. As the news spread abroad, every facility was offered to Mr. Gropp, including paint, more newspapers and garments, including also Mrs. Noggins' old blue skirt.

Last summer Mr. Gropp's plan was finally unfolded. He erected his curious family in the old empty house by the main road. He painted a large sign on the old piece of roofing paper, "Living History of Civilization"; and in front of the house he stood a terrifying brown figure, said to represent one of the Pharaohs, with a spear in its hand and an imperial look in its paper eyes. Admission to the living history of civilization was only ten cents. Most people passing on the road could not get past Pharaoh. Mr. Gropp took in nearly one hundred dollars.

Still he was not satisfied. For money Mr. Gropp seemed to care nothing and he spent most of his income on candies for the children of the summer campers. But, having tasted public acclaim, he thirsted for new triumphs. Last autumn, having bought himself a mass of sculptor's clay and all the paint in Gerry Benson's store, he locked himself up to produce his masterpiece. We don't know yet, peering through the windows, who it is going to be. Mr. Pudbury insists it is Napoleon. Mrs. Noggins declares it is Paul Revere and recognizes him by the old blue skirt. Probably we shall not know the truth until spring, but we are confident that the masterpiece, whoever he is, will be worthy of the distinguished family now stored in Mr. Williams' loft for the winter.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

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"SACRAMENT"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 86 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 71.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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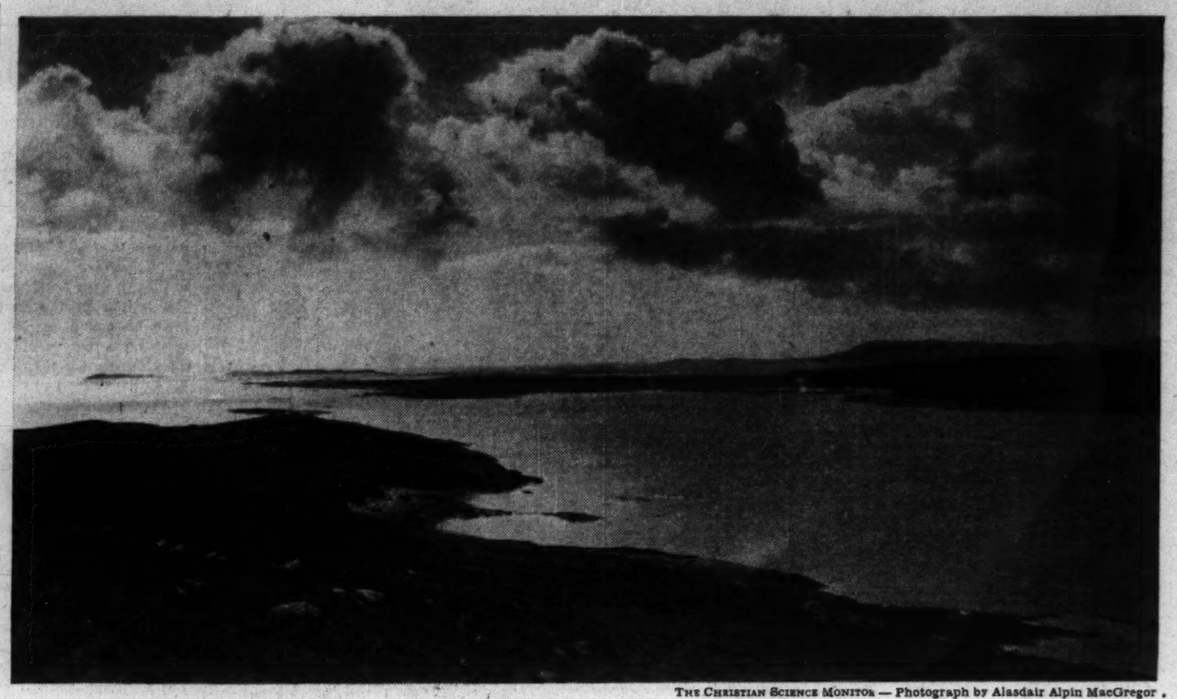
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alasdair Alpin MacGregor.

THE SOUND OF KILLEGRAY, OUTER HEBRIDES

ONE autumn noontide, while wandering alone among the islands set in that brave tideway, the Sound of Harris, an impulse overcame me. In climbing up from the shore of Ensay to review the channel known as the Sound of Killegray, a great fleet of clouds, autumnal in hue, came sailing athwart the noontide sun. Those clouds were one of the loveliest expressions of timelessness, of spacelessness, I have witnessed in all my days.

Until the sun was dipping low beneath the isles of Pabbay and Shillay, I remained on the uplands of Ensay. At sundown the tides, incoming from the unfettered Atlantic, went singing down past the Scarts' Headland, on the one hand, down past Uist, on the other. They were bickering with the Black Skerries in the stretch of the Sound of Harris dividing me from the isle known as Berneray: they were turbulent in the tideway between me and Killegray. As I passed on, Ensay's sheep and long-horned highlanders assembled on tiptoe upon the hillocks near at hand, desirous of having a good look at me.

And a harvest hare, startled from his covert among the bog cotton and silverwood, went scampering by, fleetfooted as the very wind.

The Sound of Harris I left to the noisy tides, and Killegray Isle to the twilight, and to the curlew that went crying over the water, making not even his shadow upon it, because of the swiftness of his flight. Down I tripped through the long, moorland grasses, until I reached the flower garden on Ensay, now redolent with night-scented stocks.

I entered the house, and quietly made for my bedroom for a few seconds' silent cogitation. And out of my east window I gazed for a moment to watch a tiny boat, under a windless canvas, creeping into the long shadow cast by the peak of Roneval upon the Sound, and the tide laving the sands in silvern curves but a stone's throw away.

And through my south window I gazed up at the harvest moon, and she in luster, riding high over the isles.

A. A. M.

North Wind

THIS is a night when from the north
The wind comes thundering down,
And, like a viking, storms and takes
Possession of the town.
He strips the leaves from every tree,
Then rushes onward toward the sea.

He shouts his saga to the boats
That in the harbor lie;
He plays upon the straining shrouds
And lifts the spray on high.
This is a night when from the north
The thundering, plundering wind comes forth.

GWEN CASTLE

Flower Lover in Winter

FLOWERS I seeded—and they came,
And now that they have come and gone,
I name them over, name by name,
And dwell upon—and dwell upon
This music-making sound and sense
And sense and briefly-conjuring sound
To raise a ghostly recompense
For staring at unflowered ground—
Till the bright tulip and the rose,
On barren ground that's bare, indeed,
Will flicker where no flower grows
From any rightly-planted seed,
Save only from a singing need.

DAVID MORTON

Golden Key

WHERE to? A London square whose name is—anonymous.

This rectangular world of green, held within bounds by an iron fence, is said to have been planned by an exiled Frenchman. On the narrow streets bordering the Square are little houses, believed to have been built for French officers in anticipation of Napoleon's conquest of England. The houses, similar in size, are dissimilar in the color of their painted doors and in their minute front gardens. One has orange trees standing in tubs by its front steps, another has ivy clambering over its brick face, another has a bush heavy with bright berries by its yellow door—and so on, all round the Square.

The garden is exclusively for the people living in these little houses. One may walk round the Square as often as one likes, but only when one comes to live in the Square is entrance to the garden allowed. New arrivals receive in time a letter requesting them to call at one of the little houses; there the Honorary Secretary lives who presents them with their key of entrance.

A huge key it is—gleaming and shining with the play of gold, a key intricately fashioned so that it and none other will turn the lock in the heavy iron gate that encloses the Square. Then the green world that has seemed so remote becomes one's own by the mere action of turning a key in an ancient lock and letting an iron gate swing open.

Here are paths lined with shrubbery bordering the Square's edges, beds of flowers bordering its green center. Here are smooth lawns, portions of which are lawns for tennis and croquet and clock golf. Here are trees gracious and free, surrounded by soft space. Here is air clean and fresh, sweet in the morning when the dew silvers the grass and rings of toadstools can be found in it. Here are deck chairs leaning against the trees, small tags fluttering from them to designate their owners. Just visible, tucked away in a mass of shrubbery, is a white dwelling, called "The Temple," where the head gardener lives.

Outside the Square a street musician strolls by, his harp over his shoulder. Opening a small stool and placing his harp in position, old brown fingers find their way across the strings and, as long as it takes the twilight to settle over the Square, so long do the little man's hands pluck music from his strings. Faint and plaintive it steals across the Square. Who cares if some of the strings are gone, the little man's smile—flashing white out of the encroaching night—in itself—makes up deficiencies.

A golden key. Where to?

For entry into a green world of peace, of clipped lawns holding the dew, giving back the sun in light of liquid green, of trees whispering to each other and flowers casting their bright petals to the winds. A world of measured beauty, an old-world charm that lingers—like the harp's music—till one is never quite sure when it has ceased and the low wind begun.

E. Y.

Penny Shops of Old Salem

ANOTHER thing that fascinated me and that I never was tired of doing was to visit the penny shops—like the one kept by Hepzibah Pyncheon in "The House of the Seven Gables." To my childish mind they contained treasures of the Orient. The copper cent, as big as half a dollar, seemed to us children to possess the compelling power of a fortune, and it was only after consideration worthy of it that it found its way always into the drawer behind the counter in one of these stores. . . .

These days are so full of memories! I wish I could tell you of them all but it would be impossible to describe them accurately. Everywhere on every hand were exhibited queer ventures brought back from foreign lands. Intermixed with these were little shops presided over by the gentlewomen, who often invited the customer into the back shop for afternoon tea. There was a sweet peaceful atmosphere in the little shops, which were often a little front room with three windows, one looking out on a pleasant side yard. Frequently a mother with placid face would be seated in a rocking chair looking out the window while her daughter supplied her customers with goods. Seemingly the mother would be too old to assist in the work but if Miss Eunice was called off on an errand, the old lady, with much alacrity, would measure off calico or count out buttons, asking, as she tied up the package, "And how is your mother, today, my dear?"

Indeed there was a homelike feeling in these tiny shops. They were so cozy, with their counters on three sides and an opening at one corner which admitted one to the mysterious case at the back against the wall. So attractive were these little places that one often wondered if the shopkeepers kept store for the pleasure of meeting their friends. They had a quiet, determined way, these shopkeepers. Mother once asked if a deduction could be made on account of spots in the material only to be told that the price never changed and that they would rather she did not buy unless she was satisfied; no one obtained concessions from them.

Gone are these shops, memories only are left! In imagination I again enter, stepping up from the sidewalk and thumbing the latch to open the door. The sound of a bell attached to a wire on the top brings from the inner room a bright-faced little woman who stands behind the counter dressed in an old-fashioned calico with a small plaid shawl folded across her thin shoulders. She looks, as I gaze upon her, as if she had stepped out of the frame of a picture.—From "Memories of Old Salem," by MARY HARROD NORTHEND.

Stability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THINKING people today are coming to realize that if we are to erect economic structures of stable prosperity, unity, and soundness, we must plunge beneath the material surface or veneer, and find the basic, causative facts of being, which are eternal and wholly spiritual. Even human experience proves to us that nothing enduring can be built upon a material basis; upon evil, imperfection, finiteness. The great First Cause must be acknowledged if we are to experience harmonious effects which are enduring and immutable. We must reason from the foundation of Spirit if our conclusions are to be kept free from dishonesty.

Stability is steadfastness; hence, to experience this state of thought is to be free from fear, disquietude, and confusion. When terror and alarm fill one's thought, discord is liable to develop; but where contentment and assurance are, there are dependability and order. To experience stability and order, then, we must know how to mentally rise superior to circumstances and conditions.

Where may we take refuge? The Psalmist says (Psalms 90:1), "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." In God there is no imperfection or inharmony. We dwell in divine Mind by entertaining the thoughts and ideas of Mind. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 83), "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

Mortal mind cannot supply wisdom, strength, endurance—stability. Its finiteness and limitation are made manifest at the very time we need immediate assurance. But the distressing claims and beliefs of mortal mind can be met and overcome by the inexhaustible ideas of God, omniscient Principle. There is one infinite source of all real attributes, qualities, and faculties, and this source is Spirit, not matter; it is divine, not human; eternal, not temporal. The true man, the expression of perfect Love, is forever at one with God, his limitless source, and is the constant representative of all that is indestructible, perfect, and indispensable.

God's man exists above human failings, in a state of stable and satisfying freedom.

These truths about man reveal to us that in reality we are, and always have been, spiritual, not material. As we rise in thought to glimpse the perfect man—our real selfhood—we discover that as man we possess the inherent ability to express the permanent spiritual ideas and qualities which supplant the illusions of sense.

God's idea, man, is always safe, forever free, constantly satisfied. He is conscious of perfect being, of harmony, health, contentment, and success. A suggestion of any cause, power, or effect other than that which is of God, good, never appears to him. Spiritual apprehension of these facts enables us to demonstrate, in some degree, in our present human experience, the reality of health, harmony, and perfection, and the falsity of disease and imperfection. As we embody the ideas which make up the perfect man, we experience the stable economy and government which transcend changeable human calculations and lift us above chance and caprice.

Christian Science is practical and available, and its laws and rules, when applied, regulate, stabilize, and harmonize human affairs. Only as we base our reasoning and conclusions on the divine facts of being is a firm foundation reached for individual well-being, for national prosperity, for international accord.

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 58), "Unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity,—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence." Equipped with these attributes, we are able to resist the many suggestions of mortal mind which result in dissatisfaction, restriction, and disorder. The eternal Mind, which man reflects, has no sense of weakness, mortality, restlessness, or dissatisfaction. God is satisfied with His good creation, which is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

What God creates can never be destroyed; and for this reason the spiritual universe, including man, is incapable of change, decay, or impairment. As we lift our thought to perceive these facts presented by Christian Science, the illusions of sense—fear, doubt, suffering—begin to fade away and our actions become more steadfast, effectual, and beneficial. Mental activity along spiritual lines is never in vain, and it always has a healing effect upon human conditions. As we hold fast to that which is constructive and good, we develop our possibilities and opportunities, stabilize our endeavors, and promote our success.

John tells us in Scripture that "the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Here we have the assurance of absolute stability, for that which abideth forever is immutable, sound, established, perfect. Thus the perfect man, the expression of God, is eternally established in Truth. As we realize this, we are led into provinces of opportunity, possibility, and wisdom, in which there are no unsurmountable obstacles to honest endeavor and benevolent purpose. The purification of human thought of self-will and self-love gives strength to purpose, and increases our steadfast understanding of the allness of Truth and the unreality of error. Stability is a spiritual quality, inviolate and eternal.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Beständigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DENKENDE Menschen beginnen heute zu erkennen, daß wir, wenn wir Wirtschaftssysteme von anhaltender Wohlfahrt, Einigkeit und Gediegenheit errichten wollen, unter die materielle Oberfläche oder den äußeren Schein tauchen und die ursächlichen Grundtatsachen des Seins, die ewig und rein geistig sind, suchen müssen. Selbst die menschliche Erfahrung beweist uns, daß auf einer materiellen Grundlage—auf Bösem, auf Unvollkommenheit und Endlichkeit—nichts Dauerndes aufgebaut werden kann. Die große Erste Ursache muß anerkannt werden, wenn wir dauernde und unwandelbare harmonische Wirkungen erleben wollen. Wir müssen von der Grundlage des Geistes ausgehen, wenn unsere Schlußfolgerungen von Unehrlichkeit freigehalten werden sollen.

Beständigkeit ist Standhaftigkeit. Wer diesen Gedankenzustand hat, ist daher frei von Furcht, Unruhe und Verwirrung. Wenn das Denken von Furcht und Schrecken erfüllt ist, entsteht leicht Mißklang; wo aber Zufriedenheit und Gewißheit herrschen, herrscht Zuverlässigkeit und Ordnung. Um also Beständigkeit und Ordnung zu erleben, müssen wir wissen, wie wir uns mental über Umstände und Zustände erheben können.

Wo können wir Zuflucht finden? Der Psalmist sagt (Ps. 90, 1): „Herr, Gott, du bist unsre Zuflucht für und für". In Gott gibt es keine Unvollkommenheit oder Disharmonie. Wir weilen im göttlichen Gemüt, wenn wir die Gedanken und Ideen des Gemüts beherbergen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 83): „Die Sterblichen müssen ihre Zuflucht in der Wahrheit finden, um dem Irrtum dieser letzten Tage zu entrinnen".

Das sterbliche Gemüt kann uns nicht mit Weisheit, Stärke, Ausdauer—Beständigkeit—versorgen. Seine Endlichkeit und Begrenzung zeigen sich gerade dann, wenn wir sofortiger Gewißheit bedürfen. Aber die quälenden Ansprüche und Annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts können durch die unerschöpflichen Ideen Gottes, des allwissenden Prinzips, gemeistert und überwunden werden. Es gibt e i n e unendliche Quelle aller wirklichen Merkmale, Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten, und diese Quelle ist nicht die Materie, sondern der Geist. Sie ist nicht menschlich, sondern göttlich, nicht zeitlich, sondern ewig. Der wahre Mensch, der Ausdruck der vollkommenen Liebe, ist ewig eins mit Gott, seiner unbegrenzten Quelle. Er ist der beständige Vertreter alles dessen, was unzerstörbar, vollkommen und unentbehrlich ist. Gottes Mensch hat sein von menschlichen Mißerfolgen freies Dasein in einem Zustande beständiger und befriedigender Freiheit.

Diese Wahrheiten über den Menschen enthüllen uns, daß wir in Wirklichkeit nicht materiell sondern geistig sind und immer gewesen sind. Wenn wir uns im Denken dazu aufschwingen, einen Schimmer des vollkommenen Menschen—unseres wirklichen Selbst—zu erlangen, entdecken wir, daß wir als Mensch die uns innewohnende Fähigkeit besitzen, die immerwährenden geistigen Ideen und Eigenschaften auszudrücken, die die Trugvorstellungen des Sinnes verdrängen.

Gottes Idee, der Mensch, ist immer geborgen, ewig frei, beständig befriedigt. Er ist sich des vollkommenen Seins, der Harmonie, der Gesundheit, der Zufriedenheit und des Erfolgs bewußt. Er kommt nie auf den Gedanken an eine Ursache, eine Macht oder Wirkung, die nicht von Gott, dem Guten, stammen. Das geistige Erfassen dieser Tatsachen befähigt uns, die Wirklichkeit der Gesundheit, der Harmonie und der Vollkommenheit und die Unwahrheit der Krankheit und der Unvollkommenheit in unserer jetzigen menschlichen Erfahrung einigermaßen zu beweisen. Wenn wir die Ideen verkörpern, aus denen der vollkommene Mensch besteht, erfahren wir die feststehende Wirtschaftsordnung und Regierung, die veränderliche menschliche Berechnungen übersteigen und uns über Zufall und Laune erheben.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist anwendbar und verfügbar. Werden ihre Gesetze und Regeln angewandt, so kommen Ordnung, Beständigkeit und Harmonie in menschliche Angelegenheiten. Nur wenn wir unser Überlegen und Folgern auf die göttlichen Tatsachen des Seins gründen, gelangen persönliches Wohlergehen, nationales Gedeihen und internationales Übereinkommen auf eine feste Grundlage.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 58): „Uneigennütziges Streben, edle Lebensmotive und Reinheit—diese Bestandteile des Denkens bilden, wenn sie sich vermischen, für den einzelnen wie für die Gesamtheit wahres Glück, wahre Stärke und Ständigkeit". Mit diesen Eigenschaften ausgerüstet, können wir den vielen zu Unzufriedenheit, Einschränkung und Unordnung führenden Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts widerstehen. Das ewige Gemüt, das der Mensch widerspiegelt, weiß nichts von Schwäche, Sterblichkeit, Unruhe oder Unzufriedenheit. Gott ist von Seiner guten Schöpfung, die gestern und heute und dieselbe auch in Ewigkeit ist, befriedigt.

Was Gott schafft, kann nie vernichtet werden. Aus diesem Grunde kann das geistige Weltall einschließlich des Menschen keine Veränderung, keinen Verfall und keine Beeinträchtigung erfahren. Wenn wir unser Denken zu der Wahrnehmung dieser in der Christlichen Wissenschaft dargelegten Tatsachen erheben, beginnen die Trugvorstellungen des Sinnes—Furcht, Zweifel, Leiden—zu verschwinden, und unsere Handlungen werden bestimmter, wirksamer und wohltätiger. Geistiges Denken ist nie vergeblich. Es hat immer eine heilende Wirkung auf menschliche Zustände. Wenn wir am Aufbauenden und Guten festhalten, entfalten wir unsere Möglichkeiten und Gelegenheiten, festigen wir unsere Bestrebungen und fördern unsern Erfolg.

Johannes sagt uns in der Heiligen Schrift: „Die Welt vergeht mit ihrer Lust; wer aber den Willen Gottes tut, der bleibt in Ewigkeit". Hier ist uns unbedingte Beständigkeit zugesichert; denn das, was in Ewigkeit bleibt, ist unwandelbar, gediegen, feststehend, vollkommen. So ist also der vollkommene Mensch, der Ausdruck Gottes, in der Wahrheit ewig festgegründet. Wenn wir dies erkennen, werden wir zu günstigen Gelegenheiten, Möglichkeiten und auf Gebiete der Weisheit geführt, wo sich ehrlichem Streben und wohltätigem Zweck keine unüberwindlichen Hindernisse entgegenstellen. Die Reinigung des menschlichen Denkens von Eigenwillen und Eigenliebe gibt dem Zweck Stärke und erweitert unser unerschütterliches Verständnis der Allheit der Wahrheit und der Unwirklichkeit des Irrtums. Beständigkeit ist eine unverletzbare und ewige geistige Eigenschaft.

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Medford Is Urged as Zeppelin Base; Tax Limit Plan Gets Fresh Defense

Boston Today

Eckener to Talk With Mayor Irwin

Dr. Hugo Eckener, chairman of the German Zeppelin Transport Company, will confer with Mayor John J. Irwin of Medford next week, concerning a proposal to establish a terminal in Medford, the Mayor announced today.

The Mayor stated that he had been in communication with Dr. Eckener by transatlantic telephone during the last week, and that plans would probably crystalize in next week's conference.

Dr. Eckener, who is a member of the board of directors of American Zeppelin Transport, Inc., is seeking air bases and terminals for the zeppelin passenger service between Europe and America established by 1937 contracts.

A four-mile-square tract of land in the Mystic valley marshes is under construction as one terminal. Advantages of this site, as set forth by Mayor Irwin, include proximity to Boston, yet sufficiently removed from the seashore to escape many fogs, which often delay air service.

Representatives of the German company in Lakehurst, N. J., have been in contact with the Mayor during the week, and have given the proposed tract a preliminary survey. Two radio towers are standing at one end of the lot, but the Mayor said any drawback occasioned by the towers would be overcome by installing a movable mooring mast on railroad tracks, while lights on the towers would serve as beacons.

Port Recording Its Biggest Week

The Port of Boston today recorded the end of the busiest week in the history of local shipping with figures far and away ahead of anything that even the shippers of longest experience on the wharves could recall.

Records were established for the week in the volume of commerce measured in valuation, the volume of wool imports and in the collection of duties, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. By tonight, he said, the wool exports in pounds will total 12,000,000, a figure ever before approached in the history of the port.

Collections will reach an estimated figure of $1,600,000 by nightfall, the collector declared, also a staggering record. Valuations for the complete volume of traffic were not established, but Mr. Maynard said they would make the eyes of the oldtime shippers sparkle.

Not even in the boom years following the World War has shipping even approached the dark streams of traffic moving into and out of Boston harbor during the week just ending, said Mr. Maynard.

Sextet of Liners In Marine Parade

Flags of three nations and six big shipping companies will flutter in Boston's marine parade this week end. Six deep-water passenger liners enter or leave port, three westbound and three eastbound.

Vanguard of the marine procession was the Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships fleet, in today from Halifax. Cruise passengers embarked at Commonwealth Pier, and the lines were cast off shortly before noon, the steamer heading seaward for Bermuda, Nassau, and Kingston on a 19-day cruise.

Tomorrow the Italian Line motorship Saturnia sails from Commonwealth Pier with 600 passengers for the first of a series of three 30-day winter cruises to the western Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

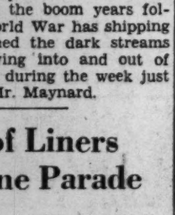
Winter sailings of a passenger liner from Boston to Glasgow begin tomorrow when the Anchor liner Cameronia leaves East Boston with 102 passengers, inaugurating the 1937 schedule of the line from Boston and marking the first time the Anchor Line has provided all-year-around service from Boston. The Cameronia goes to Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow.

Two American flagships are due tomorrow, the Excalibur of the American Export Lines from the Mediterranean and the American Importer of the United States Lines from Manchester, Liverpool, and Belfast.

Cunard White Star liner Andania is expected to arrive Monday from Liverpool and Cobh with 11 passengers for Boston and a heavy freight.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight; Sunday rain, possibly with sleet or snow; slightly colder late tonight; much colder Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 35 degrees; moderate southwest to west winds, becoming northerly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and much colder tonight and Sunday; probably snow Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and much colder; probably rain tonight and Sunday changing to sleet or snow Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds shifting to northerly Sunday and overcast weather tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rains over the south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	42	Minneapolis	-14	-14
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	68	58
Chicago	12	12	New York	54	48
Denver	-4	-8	Norfolk	62	60
Helena	-10	-14	Philadelphia	56	48
Jacksonville	64	64	St. Louis	14	14
Kansas City	2	0	San Francisco	32	32
Los Angeles	34	34	Washington	56	54
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 9.
B—Minimum, Jan. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:09 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 9:52 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:16 p. m.

Spring Arrives— All but the Robin

With the temperature 56 degrees at noon in Boston, reports of pussy willows blooming, lilac, forsythia and spirea budding and iris up three inches in sheltered gardens needed only a "first robin" discovery to make the day officially spring.

Across the continent, the Pacific coast and in a vast stretch in the Midwest, shivered in zero temperatures. Snow-blocked highways and bitter cold brought motor traffic to a standstill. The West had everything from a frozen-over Columbia River at Dallas, Ore., and former ferry passengers walking from Oregon to Washington, to snow in subtropical San Pedro, Calif., and the danger-line temperature of 20 degrees despite smudges in the California citrus belt.

The reading of 56 degrees for Boston was within four degrees of the record for this date, reached in 1889. A reading of 64 degrees was reached in air observations 2000 feet above Boston at 8 a. m.

Boston's readings, beginning at 50 degrees at 8 o'clock, were higher than any on the Pacific coast. Los Angeles reported 34 degrees; San Francisco, 32 degrees; Portland, Ore., 24; Seattle, Wash., 32. The coldest readings today were in the Middle West: Chicago, 12; Huron, S. D., 20 degrees below; Duluth, Minn., 18 below.

For Boston the outlook is: "Rain tonight. Sunday rain, possibly with sleet and snow. Slightly colder late tonight, much colder Sunday. Lowest temperature tonight, 35."

PWA Projects In State Reviewed

In furtherance of its policy of sponsoring useful and worthwhile plans, the Public Works Administration has inaugurated 369 projects, has stimulated construction to the tune of $76,750,000 and has poured $26,775,000 into Massachusetts industry, it was announced today by Andrew H. Peterson, state PWA director.

Speaking before a state-wide town meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, Mr. Peterson stated that direct labor created on the site of state PWA projects represented 31,771,347 man hours, and that those created away from the scene of construction totaled nearly 79,500,000.

Mr. Peterson pointed out that under the 369 Massachusetts projects there have been only two failures of contractors, a fact which indicates the close check kept by PWA on contractors' financial soundness and responsibility.

The construction of 225 projects in Massachusetts under the first PWA program which resulted from the NIRA appropriation of 1933 is complete, Mr. Peterson said. The total estimated cost of projects under this program was $42,451,130, of which PWA paid $12,000,000, representing a grant of 30 per cent. Applicants also obtained loans from the PWA amounting to $571,000. This program is substantially completed.

Of the 123 projects under the second PWA program, financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, the construction of 79 projects has been completed. Total estimated cost of projects under this program is $24,429,198, of which the PWA paid an amount of $10,414,761, representing grants of up to 45 per cent.

Under the third and present construction program, to date in Massachusetts we have an estimated construction cost of $9,866,409, with grants up to 45 per cent in the amount of $4,305,666.

Enlarged Port Authority Urged

A new Boston Port Authority would be established with power to take over the control and regulate all water facilities within a 25-mile radius of the State House, under a bill filed yesterday by Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton, vice-chairman of the Special Commission on Port Development.

By the terms of the bill, the Port Authority would have power to borrow money and to issue bonds in its own name. This borrowing, however, would not be effective until the Legislature had adopted a comprehensive plan for the Port of Boston. Boston harbor is defined as extending from Point Allerton on the south to Point Shirley on the north.

Five members, appointed by the Governor, would constitute the personnel. The present Authority consists of two members appointed by the Governor and three named by the Mayor of Boston.

This board has very limited authority and operates under an appropriation from the city. The Luitwieler board would receive an annual appropriation of $100,000 for administrative expenses until such time as its operations became self-supporting.

The Port Authority, according to the bill, could purchase, construct, lease and operate transportation facilities and regulate charges and rates.

Boston Today

Real Estate Head Defends Tax Limit

Charges from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston that the proposed $25 tax limit on real estate would result in serious curtailment of government functions were answered today by Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, with a list of state revenues that would increase as a natural consequence of lower taxes and "more than offset the anticipated drop of $60,000,000 in tax collections."

Mr. Long's reply was based on the assumption that within the next four years (the tax limit would be effective in 1940) business conditions would so improve as to pour millions of added dollars into state treasuries and thus take up the slack that would result by lowering the tax base.

He listed the anticipated increases in annual revenues as follows:

1—$40,000,000 additional to be collected in taxes on incomes, savings banks, corporations, etc., as a result of improved business.

2—$23,000,000 to come from property owners who, because of the low $25 limit, would be able to keep their homes.

3—$37,000,000 to be collected on new industries and new homes to be started because of the invitation of low taxes to settle in Massachusetts.

Said Mr. Long: "These figures add up to $100,000,000 or $40,000,000 more than the anticipated drop in tax collections to result from the lower tax base.

"What the exponents of a $25 tax base want," said Mr. Long, "is a new economic equation, whereby

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Split Contracts Charges Denied

On Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's desk today was a letter from George W. Dakin, head of the city sewer service, denying charges by the Boston Finance Commission that he had "arranged" for split contracts on $106,000 worth of sewer work.

The Finance Commission, in a recent letter to the Mayor, based its charges on what it described as the testimony of Dakin given "under oath."

It was asserted by the commission that Mr. Dakin, at the order of the public works commissioner, had arranged for 187 separate contracts for sewer work, all under $1000, to be given to a single contractor last year. By this action a provision of the city charter stipulating that all contracts over $1000 must be publicly advertised was avoided, according to the commission's letter.

This testimony, denied by Mr. Dakin today, was substantiated by Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner last year, who also wrote a letter to the Mayor.

While Mr. Carven conceded that a larger share of sewer construction went to a single contractor than to others, he defended this policy on the grounds that the particular contractor was better equipped for this type of work and has had the greatest experience in such construction. The work, he said, was largely of an emergency nature, involving freeing stopped-up sewers and preventing or halting the flooding of streets and buildings.

Roche Convicted And Is Fined $400

Francis J. Roche, former city councilor of Cambridge, was found guilty of manslaughter by Judge Nelson P. Brown in Suffolk Superior court today. Judge Brown imposed a $400 fine which Roche paid without entering appeal.

In pronouncing his verdict, Judge Brown said attempts had been made to influence his decision and his disposition of the case.

Roche, one-time candidate for Mayor of Cambridge, went to trial last month, pleading not guilty to the assault on Austin T. McKeough, elderly night-club waiter of Winthrop, alleged to have been kicked by Roche in an altercation over change from bill. The assault occurred in June, 1935, on the Steamship Club Royal in Fort Point channel. The trial was conducted without a jury.

Boston Bureau Of Employment Hits New High

Gave Out More Jobs Last Year Than in Any Other Since It Started

Thousands Placed

More jobs were given out by Boston's Municipal Employment Bureau in 1936 than in any year since its establishment in 1921 and an even busier year in 1937 in forecast.

Despite the initial pickup in employment resulting from a general increase in business, there will be long lines of job hunters at the bureau this year. But these 1937 job seekers, Director Samuel W. Warren declared today, will not be turned away empty handed.

Lines of Job Seekers

"Last year, as the bureau found one job after another," said Mr. Warren, "word spread that a fellow could get work at 25 Church street, our headquarters. We had, as a result, long lines of job seekers here almost daily. I expect that an even busier year is just ahead, more men seeking work, but more jobs to distribute."

Foremost Boston employment problem today, he says, is lack of skilled labor. A most forceful example of what this lack may portend, he asserts occurred just before Christmas.

Engravers Needed

A Boston department store telephoned Mr. Warren and asked for two silver engravers. There were none available nor could Mr. Warren find any. For several days the jobs were unfilled, though advertisements were inserted in the papers. Finally two men from Attleboro applied for the jobs. But the department store had been unable to wait and had purchased a machine to do the necessary work.

This is the only case known to Mr. Warren where lack of skilled labor has forced installation of a machine but the trend forecast by this single experience, he feels, is one to be sharply heeded.

Of all the types of skilled workers, tool and die makers are most scarce in Boston. According to Mr. Warren these tradesmen have drifted to the Detroit area to work in the automobile factories.

At some seasons of the year other types of skilled labor (carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc.) are difficult to procure, but thus far Mr. Warren, after a limited time, has been generally able to supply the demand.

Are Inexperienced

Like personnel directors in other cities, Mr. Warren has found that young men who apply for jobs are largely inexperienced and unskilled, that the older men, 45 and up, have difficulty in being accepted by employers.

"Employers call for 'experienced' bus-boys, to state an extreme case," he said, explaining that most anybody can carry a tray. "Many of the jobs offered do not need experienced men," he continued. "We in this office would almost like to have the word 'experience' taken out of the dictionary, for certainly it is abused."

The eagerness of some employers to seek cheap labor from the bureau has been still another problem to Mr. Warren. Anxious as he is to furnish work to his needy constituents, he has made it a point to warn his applicants against employers who would take advantage of their need by "chiseling" on wages.

Some of these employment problems may be less critical in the next few years, Mr. Warren feels, if this present era of business prosperity continues, and if, as a result, development of skilled labor, on a large scale, is fostered.

Director Congratulated

Although Mr. Warren gives credit to better business for the number of men which the Municipal Employment Bureau placed in 1936, Mayor Mansfield, nevertheless only a few days ago congratulated Mr. Warren for the bureau's success.

"But it has been the Mayor's friendly co-operation," said Mr. Warren, "that has substantially augmented our work, and to him is credit due."

Since his appointment by the Mayor, nearly three years ago, Mr. Warren has placed, according to a rough estimate, upwards of 15,000 men in jobs, many of which have been temporary, but jobs, nevertheless which have kept these thousands off the welfare rolls.

Prosperity Doffs Hat to Danbury

Hatters Book Orders Until Next Fall; All Workers Reported Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 9—Danbury citizens say more hats are made in this bustling little town on the Connecticut river than in any other community in the world. At present, Danbury is exceeding all production records set in the years that have passed since they blocked the first "topper" a century ago.

In fact, the city is so busy that officials have been forced to postpone laying out a new park . . . they can't find workers.

The hatless era is over, manufacturers joyously proclaim, and Mr. America has a job and is buying a new hat.

Not since the boom years immediately following the World War have the dozen or so hat manufacturers in Danbury been loaded down with orders so far in advance of production limits. Working at full capacity, hat factories can keep going on present orders until fall, it is reported.

The effect of this boom is seen locally in unburdened relief roles, mounting payrolls, more stabilized municipal finances and smiles of optimism upon the faces of the large manufacturers who see no reason why business should not continue to boom right through the New Year.

Improved business conditions throughout the country was attributed by the Mallory Hat Company officials in this city to the fact that their two factories have been able to hire back a full employment list of 800 persons. A 25 per cent improvement in business over last year is recorded. More salesmen are on the road. Sales volume for this company, one of the largest in the United States, is equal to that of the previous peak year of 1927.

Company payrolls are not as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Rittase

WPA Heads in Boston Hail President's Budget Request For $790,000,000 Until July

President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress was enthusiastically received by relief officials in Boston today. They said his request for a WPA appropriation exceeded their expectations.

In asking for $790,000,000 to carry the alphabet agency through the remainder of the fiscal year, the President, they assert, has tried to make certain that enough funds will be available should an emergency arise similar to the drought of last year.

In setting this figure, the President is represented as definitely favoring the continuation of the relief agency—for a time at least.

Difference of Opinion

Last month the President indicated that approximately $500,000,000 would be enough to run the WPA through June 30, 1937. Opponents of the program declared $250,000,000 was enough. Harry L. Hopkins, national head of the organization, asked for $750,000,000.

The controversy immediately assumed national prominence. On the one hand, business leaders claimed that industry was picking up, that workers were leaving relief rolls for private employment and that the relief problem should be turned back to the states and local communities. On the other hand, Mr. Hopkins insisted that, even with business prospering, private industry by the end of this year will have absorbed only 1,500,000 workers, leaving some 6,000,000 still jobless. These, he declared, must be helped and the works program, therefore, must go on.

Workers Protest Cuts

In the meantime, quota cuts were ordered all over the nation. Here in Massachusetts, for example, 11,000 workers were dropped from the regular rolls and 1000 from the lists of federal arts projects. Immediate protests nationally in the forms of sit-down, lie-down and walk-out demonstrations indicated the workers would be satisfied with nothing short of a permanent program.

These cuts, officials point out, came as a result of the weeding-out process by which persons no longer needy were removed from jobs. The Government at the same time announced its intention of keeping on the rolls all needy individuals, many of whom have lately come to regard themselves as the nation's wards.

Relief Statistics

Congress, in the final analysis, holds the purse-strings of the country. The President so far merely has untied the bow. Action on the Chief Executive's request may be based on the following figures:

1. Public relief expenditures, including local and state funds, CWA and WPA—$8,000,000,000.
2. Idle persons receiving relief and those on WPA rolls—3,805,000.
3. Number on WPA rolls, as of Dec. 5, 1936—2,400,000 approximately.
4. Total number covered by relief expenditures—11,500,000, approximately.
5. Monthly expenditure for the WPA—$152,000,000.
6. Estimated number of unemployed—8,600,000.

Drop in Monthly Costs

Out of the $790,000,000 asked by the President, $650,000,000 is to be expended this year and added to the expenditures of the current year. The remainder is scheduled to be carried over. Should these figures be accepted, national relief costs would drop to $130,000,000 monthly.

What will happen after the fiscal year ends and another appropriation is needed, nobody in Washington claims to know.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Hurley Promises Added Dividends By Closed Banks

Additional dividends to depositors in closed Massachusetts banks, expected to total $100,000 next year, were promised today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The extra money will result, he believes, from savings resulting in his reorganization of the method of liquidating the closed institutions. The changes were mapped out by him yesterday.

They include dismissal of a dozen lawyers employed by former Governor Curley who also made attempts to reduce liquidating costs one of his first orders of business two years ago.

As a part of fulfilling his inaugural promise of "sane economy," Governor Hurley has also stopped departmental "junkets" to various conventions.

He has established a policy whereby only one departmental official shall attend any one nationally recognized convention.

Halts Florida Junket

His policy started working yesterday when he announced that only Charles Connors, chairman of the State Racing Commission, would visit Florida race tracks at state expense. James G. Moran, member of the commission, will go along only if he pays his own way.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, associate commissioner of public works, was prevented from attending the American Roadbuilders Association meeting in New Orleans by

Connecticut Traffic Board Seeks to Widen Its Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9—Control over all traffic signal installations in the State, and extension of its authority to include state-aid highways as well as trunk-line highways, will be sought by the Connecticut Traffic Commission in the 1937 General Assembly.

The commission's program for legislation is included in the biennial report of Col. Michael A. Connor, motor vehicles commissioner, to Governor Cross. The report was made public yesterday.

The State Traffic Commission was created by the 1935 General Assembly and given authority to regulate traffic, erect signs and signals and fix speed limits on trunk roads.

Could Aid Town Officials

In his report, Colonel Connor stated that it has received numerous requests from town officials for the placing of signals, signs and markings on state-aid roads. A law giving it authority over these roads would make it possible for it to comply with such requests, he pointed out.

For the sake of uniformity the commission asked adoption of a law prohibiting installation of any traffic lights after July 1, 1937, until they have been approved by it, following expert study of the location, type of light and the need for it. Such a rule would apply to cities as well as rural highways.

Colonel Connor renewed his two-year-old request for establishment of a state motor patrol under the jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicles Department.

Of Great Safety Value

The preventive effect of such a patrol, if the officers could wear conspicuous uniforms and the cars could be conspicuously painted and lighted, would be one of its greatest values, he declared.

"It is my conviction," he added, "that it is better to educate a thousand motorists than to lie in ambush for the arrest of one offender."

The commissioner also repeated his advocacy of the setting up of traffic courts to specialize in cases of motor vehicle law violation.

Periodic re-examination of all motor car operators was another recommendation put forward by Colonel Connor. "This examination," he declared, "will have to be a thorough one and at the same time conducted in some manner that will provide as little annoyance as possible to the motorists."

Bonding Court Officials

Among other recommendations included in the report was one that court officials handling fines in motor vehicle cases should be bonded by the State. Another sought change of the law requiring suspension of registration of a person who had not paid the property tax on his car—with substitution of a requirement that a tax receipt must be produced when application for registration is made. A third asked change of the law governing school bus operators—placing them in the class of public service operators, who must pass a rigid test.

Results of the lowering of automobile registration fees and raising of the state gasoline tax were also mentioned in the report. Receipts from registrations fell from $6,510,454 in the fiscal year 1934-35—before the change—to $3,936,157 in 1935-36. Gasoline tax receipts rose from $5,043,387 to $7,492,033. Gasoline consumption increased 9.63 per cent during the period.

Lakes-to-Sea Canal Is Held Blow to N. E.

Groups Prepare to Fight Efforts to Reconsider Treaty With Canada

Effects Recounted

End to Boston Port Traffic Seen in Proposal by Maritime Experts

Deprive Boston of its import and export traffic and make New England into an island and you have the result of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project, as visualized by New England opponents of the so-called "Panama Canal of the North."

Congress is expected during this session to reconsider the treaty between the United States and Canada for the 2000-mile deep water searoad from the Atlantic to Duluth, Minn. Ratification was refused two years ago, but the proposal already looms as a major item on the 1937 agenda.

Roosevelt Favors

President Roosevelt—long an ardent booster of the plan—has been told he will have the required two-thirds vote necessary for ratification in the Senate, owing to the many changes in the membership since 1934. The President espoused the project as Governor of New York State and negotiated a treaty with Canada as President of the United States.

News that the treaty probably will be introduced again in this session of Congress has stirred a hornet's nest of opponents into action. Groups like the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Port Authority, are dusting off their cudgels for a vigorous campaign against the measure.

Cites Four Reasons

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association and chairman of the special St. Lawrence committee of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in an interview today, cited four outstanding reasons for New England opposition. They are:

1. Boston would be put entirely out of the running in competition for export and import business into and from the interior.

2. Hydroelectric power developed from the St. Lawrence can hardly be expected to be furnished to New England industries as cheaply as such power could be developed from the improved methods of producing it by steam.

N. E. an Island

3. The proposed St. Lawrence-Champlain-Hudson cutoff, as an adjunct to the St. Lawrence project, would make an island out of New England and deprive Boston not only of export and import traffic, but would seriously affect our domestic business.

4. Either the St. Lawrence searoad or both projects would have a disastrous effect upon our New England railroads, in the welfare of which, Boston has a vital interest.

President Roosevelt is on record as believing the project "will serve greatly the economic and transportation needs of a vast area of the United States." Also that "local fears of economic harm to special localities or to special interests are grossly exaggerated."

No Mention Made

Yet, for the first time in many years, no mention was made of the St. Lawrence seaway in either the Democratic or Republican national platforms of 1936. Records show that at the last Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, no effort was made by proponents to get an affirmative vote on their project.

First step of opponents of the project in New England was the wide distribution of copies of an editorial recently published in the Binghamton, (N. Y.) Press, which states in part:

"It is neither reasonable nor logical for this country to enter into any agreement whereby our own commerce would be diverted to foreign trade routes, foreign ships and foreign ports. . . .

Dardanelles

"More than that . . . is the clinching 'Dardanelles' argument which Mr. Roosevelt, as an earnest and honest promoter of peace in the Americas, can barely afford to overlook.

"Why should the good relations between the United States and Canada and so between the United States and Great Britain, be ever endangered by creation of a physical situation under which our seabound goods might be bottled in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by complications arising out of an European war?

"Let us say, for instance, that England and another power were at war and that foodstuffs—not arms and munitions but eatables consigned to the other power—were to attempt to move from the interior American states, via the St. Lawrence to the open sea.

Self-Preservation

"It would be less than the prudent exercise of ordinary self-preservation for the British Government in such circumstances to permit the passage of such cargoes through its ports.

"And would that create an international crisis? Most certainly it would. As opponents of the seaway have pointed out from the beginning, we would have a new Dardanelles established on the American continent. Britain, and not the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Map of proposed St. Lawrence waterway, illustrating its relation to Boston: Page 11

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Pennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

COLONIAL — "Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." 2:40, 10:59 a. m., 1:34, 4:28, 7:20, 9:52. Also "Nobody's Fool," with Edward Everett Horton. 9:04 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:47, 8:33.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2, 5, 8:05. "March of Time." 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Stage Door Johnny," with Preston Foster. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

MODERN—"Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Clyde Lucas and his orchestra, Ted Husing, "Western Sketches," "Legend of Lei," "Touring Brazil," "Go and Sew," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

BOSTON—"Wanted: Jane Turner," featuring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Manhattan Follies," with Hildegarde and Johnny Perkins, also James Melton, tenor.

EXETER—"Craig's Wife," with John Boles and Rosalind Russell. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:30, 6:20, 9:30.

MEMORIAL — "That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:35, 9:45.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:30, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

UNIVERSITY—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold. 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "All American Chump," with Stuart Erwin. 1:40, 4:50, 8.

METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," a Warner musical film. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Major Bowes's All Girl Revue.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "College Holiday," with Jack Benny, Martha Raye, George Burns, Gracie Allen and Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:25. Also "Let's Make a Million," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily features page each Saturday.

UPTOWN—"Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Other Events

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—"We, the People," by Elmer Rice. 8:15.

Tomorrow

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Vienna Choir Boys. 3:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Waltham Walk, snowshoe or ski six miles through wood roads. 9:45.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Special program arranged. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Water Colors," gallery talk by Miss Adelow. Also "Greek Art," by Miss Nelson. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—Courtenay Ryley Cooper on "Crime in Politics." Corner of Washington and Milk Streets. 3:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Helen M. Church on "By Freighter to Japan." 40 Beacon Street. 3.

FORD HALL FORUM—Sir Arthur Willert on "Europe—1937." Rabbi Edward L. Israel, guest chairman. Music. 7:45.

Monday

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Conference. 15 Beacon Street. 4.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Prof. Fred N. Robinson on "Early Welsh Literature." Hotel Kenmore. 9:30.

HOTEL LENOX—Eighth in a series of lectures on "Backstage with the News," by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretation of world events. How to read a newspaper. 9:15.

Fall River Gates Held Open For New Industry to Locate; Municipal Agent Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 9—Rated one of the five outstanding sales areas in New England, with retail sales for the year ended running 15 per cent ahead of 1935, this city is well on its way to a prosperous 1937.

Fall River mills are riding high on the new wave of prosperity, with cloth prices soaring, orders pouring in, mill output booked months ahead and some of them hesitating to accept orders for future deliveries. Industrial and civic leaders unite in their optimism over continued improvement and the steady growth of new and diversified industries.

Within Budget

As far as the city itself is concerned, it is now operating well within its budget, which has been reduced to a minimum and then cut down again by the state-appointed Board of Finance. Despite criticism from various sources, a slashed budget has aided materially in improving the city's financial condition, Finance Commissioner Rupert S. Carven, former Boston budget commissioner, reports.

New industries are rapidly taking their place in the city's life and their pay roll is gradually increasing the city's weekly total, until it is now approaching the $200,000 mark, approximately one third of the city's entire pay roll.

Reopening

Textile plants, long the principal industry in the city, are now disbursing larger amounts to their thousands of operatives than they have for nearly two years, accounting for more than half of the city's weekly pay roll. This is due both to better conditions in business and also to increased wages to the employees.

Among the plants which have reopened during the past few weeks is the Barnard Mill, where several hundred workers are now being given employment. Private financing through stock subscriptions and a loan from the United States Government enabled the plant to start operations again, after a shutdown of about nine months. The plant is equipped with 552 box looms and can make curtain goods and fancies, having been changed over from a coarse goods plant.

In Prospect

Further details are now awaited from the Celanese Corporation of America as to its plans to locate a big plant here in the city's largest vacant textile mill. Inability of a Celanese official to be present is said to be holding up a conference between the corporation, the Citizens' New Industry Committee, and Graham W. Curtis, municipal industrial agent.

The Board of Finance has requested the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission to grant an extension of three months, through March 31, for the employment of Mr. Curtis who was brought to Fall River to secure new industries, and principally Celanese.

Chemical

Water of the Quequechan river here has been tested and found suitable for the purposes of the Celanese company. Labor officials have agreed to help the firm in locating here in every way possible. The City Council and Mayor Alexander C. Murray are ready to sell the municipally owned American Linen Company property to Celanese for the nominal sum of $1 for the erection of a large chemical plant. The Board of Health has approved the dumping of refuse into Fall River harbor by Celanese if it comes here.

Knitting

New industries are rapidly filling up space in unoccupied plants here. All floors of the two municipally owned Wampanoag Mills are rented, the newest tenants being the Frank Reiszas Knitting Mills, Inc., of New York city, to employ 300 in the manufacture of high grade sweaters and knitted novelties.

The Kay Clothing Company is to increase its force from 163 to 200 in its sportswear factory in the Union No. 2 mill and to begin the manufacture of men's suits on the fourth floor of the same mill, with 100 operatives in the new department. The firm came here three years ago.

A firm manufacturing women's clothing is to open Feb. 1 in the Durfee No. 5 mill, occupying the entire building, and giving work to more than 1000 persons when it is in full operation.

Rugs, Containers, Curtain Cloths

The Lawtex Corporation of New York City has leased 23,000 square feet of floor space on the first floor of the Laurel Lake mill for the manufacture of bath mats, washable rugs and tufted bedspreads, employing a force of 50 operatives when it opens up shortly, and increasing the pay roll as business warrants.

The Alden Corrugated Container Corporation is to start operations shortly in the Shove mills, manufacturing boxes, with a staff of about 100 operatives.

The Nadien-Booth Company, now one of the largest converters in New England, specializing in curtain cloths, has moved into the No. 2 Richard Borden mill, having outgrown its old quarters after 12 years in business here. The firm buys goods from mills all over the East and South, and in addition to selling throughout the country, does a considerable export business, with sales running into several hundred thousand dollars annually. Its business is steadily growing.

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Monitor Newscast Late Monday Off

The late afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled on Monday, Jan. 11, over Station WBZ owing to a network program of the National Council of Jewish Women which is being radiocast at that time.

The early afternoon period over WBZ will be heard as usual at 1:45 p. m.

Listeners may tune to WORL, Boston (920 kc) at 4 p. m. in lieu of the canceled program from WBZ.

Behind the Microphone

Igor Stravinsky and Serge Prokofieff, contemporary Russian composers, will be heard on successive days over the radio.

M. Stravinsky comes as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on Sunday, Jan. 17, over the Columbia and Canadian nation-wide networks at 3 p. m., eastern time. M. Prokofieff, also a pianist of note, will be heard on the "Modern Masters" program, Saturday, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m., eastern time, in a program of his own works.

Programmed by Mr. Stravinsky for the Philharmonic on the seventeenth is an all-Russian program with the exception of a Mozart concerto for violin, in which Samuel Dushkin will be soloist. Of Stravinsky's works, which the composer will conduct, the orchestra will play his own Violin Concerto in D. Mr. Dushkin, incidentally, has had exclusive rights from the composer to be soloist in his violin concerto, which probably obtains in this case.

M. Prokofieff will be heard playing his Andante, Op. 29; 10 Visions Fugitives, Op. 22; Three Pieces for Children, Op. 65; Etude, Op. 52, and Suggestions Diabolique, Op. 4.

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Given an occasion in the news, Boake Carter, radio commentator, does exceedingly well. It was his masterly handling of the Lindbergh kidnap hunt which first brought him into the radio limelight.

Letters and telegrams have been pouring in upon him from all over the country for his program on Friday, Dec. 11 last, on the abdication of King Edward VIII. Comments have been received from Alfred E. Smith, Vice-President Garner, Daniel Willard, railroad president, and others, approving this program. Many letters have urged publication of Mr. Carter's remarks in permanent form and it is possible this may be done.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the minor radio mysteries was the breakup of the highly enjoyable two-piano team of Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti some six months ago. Whatever the cause listeners who liked their music may be glad to know that they have reunited and will be heard in a program of their own which will be inaugurated over the NBC-Red network on Monday, Jan. 18, at 7:45 p. m.

Separated more than six months ago "to pursue individual careers," the duo were brought together again by a mutual desire to resume their team work. Both have directed orchestras of their own in the interim.

Mr. Fray is a Parisian, son of a banker who was more interested in music than his father's business. He made his professional debut with Fred Astaire in 1929 in a London musical comedy. He made an almost instantaneous success in the United States.

Mr. Braggiotti is a member of the talented Braggiotti family, well known locally, one of whose members is Gloria Braggiotti, dancer, now in England in pictures with her husband, John Davis Lodge. Born in Florence, Italy, Mr. Braggiotti also made his debut with Fred Astaire in London in 1929. After forming a team Fray and Braggiotti attracted attention by being among the first to play modern jazz music in Carnegie Hall. They toured the country with Maurice Chevalier and then turned to radio.

A. D. H.

Vincennes Ready For Ocean Tests

Having successfully passed its builders' test, the United States cruiser, Vincennes, leaves Fore River Monday morning for Rockland, Maine, where it will undergo an examination on the official naval testing course for the next 10 days, it was announced today.

Aboard the Vincennes during the testing period will be the naval trial board composed of Admiral J. T. Wainwright, president; Commander H. P. Berry, recorder; Capt. A. S. Howard, and Capt. S. A. Taffiner. The Vincennes was launched last June by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

International Law Covering a 50-Year Period Is Discussed

A survey of international law, covering a period of 50 years, appears in the current issue of the Harvard Law Review which goes on sale today. John Bassett Moore, former member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, Holland, is the author of this comprehensive article which describes world legal affairs for the past five decades through the eyes of one capable of judging the situation.

In addition to Mr. Moore's article, the Review has a discussion of recent developments in the law of contracts by Prof. Arthur L. Corbin of the Yale School of Law. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School and Charles C. Burlingham of New York City have written a commemoration for the late Prof. Josef Redlich, for a number of years a teacher at Harvard Law School.

Nine book reviews and a discussion of the Windfall Tax are other notable contributions.

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What's Going On in the Arts

"Hora Novissima"

The State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra of the Federal Music Project, under A. Buckingham Simson, last night, in Jordan Hall, rediscovered one of the masterpieces of that worthy and not unprolific American composer, sometime organist of Trinity Church in Boston and professor of music at Yale, Horatio W. Parker.

The text of "Hora Novissima" was translated by the composer's mother from Bernard de Morlaix's "Rhythm of the Celestial Country." The monotony of that rhythm, as transcribed by the poet and respected by the composer, dominates the composition oppressively. "Here life is quickly gone, Here grief is ended soon, Here tears are flowing"—that metric scheme persists throughout, and very seldom does the composer let his audience forget it in this long succession of arias, quartets and choruses. It goes underground temporarily in the course of the big choral introduction and fugue and in the quasi-Palestrinan a cappella chorus, but these are but short moments of respite from a doggerel rhythm that, before the evening is over, becomes an obsession.

The music otherwise is largely that of an industrious young man of 1893, aware of the great composers of his era, of Brahms, certainly of Wagner (whose orchestral discoveries and harmonic processes crop up strongly here and there). A good deal of skill in the treatment of chorus and of orchestra (there are in particular some charming passages for woodwinds), and in partly disguising what is after all but a mild flair for melody, make this a composition by no means devoid of interest, but still hardly worth the immense labor that must have gone into the preparation of last night's very acceptable performance. The soloists—Eleanor Steber, Eunice Curry, Eugene Conley and Melvin H. Crowell—were more than competent, both in their various arias and in the somewhat saccharine but undeniably effective ensemble numbers.

Preceding the evening's pièce de résistance was a shorter choral composition by the conductor himself, a setting of "Exaudi Deus." Far too heavily scored both for voices and orchestra, it roused such conflicting echoes in the somewhat over-resonant hall that it was often difficult to disentangle the music from its own reverberations. Heard under different conditions, however, it might well prove to be an interesting and skillfully written work.

The large audience showed its pleasure vigorously.

S. S.

New Motion Pictures

Each year the frères Warners appear to become less and less prodigal with their "Gold Diggers." The 1937 edition, which arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater, is no exception. Now if they could only be persuaded to abolish the series altogether, they would be making some real progress. For there are few things less entertaining than a medium-good motion picture musical comedy. And there has been a boom in this particular species of recent weeks.

"Gold Diggers of 1937" has, to be sure, two redeeming features. One is Victor Moore, who has never been more his pitiable self and is therefore both amusing and appealing. Here is a comedian who wins our sympathy while we chuckle over his bewilderment. The other bright spot in the show is Osgood Perkins, who can say more with a lifted eyebrow than most men can in a two-hour speech.

Mr. Perkins is the crooked partner of J. J. Hobart, a theatrical producer (Mr. Moore). With a second scheming partner, Mr. Perkins induces Hobart to take out a $1,000,000 insurance policy—with no very charitable purpose in mind. However, with the aid of Dick Powell as the insurance salesman and Joan Blondell as his showgirl secretary, not to mention a few tap dancers and a large chorus, Mr. Moore's life is saved, the show goes on in its gargantuan style and all ends happily.

Lee Dixon, who does some nice tap dancing, Glenda Farrell, Rosalind Marquis, William Davidson and numerous others fill out the cast.

The stage show features one of Major Bowes's ubiquitious units, an all-girl revue with an all-girl "swing" band. There are a bird imitator, an actress imitator, dancers and a Hill Billy yodler. Lela Moore presents a "Dance of Romance" which many patrons probably will find offensive.

J. D. B.

Burton Holmes

An audience that filled the Repertory Theater heard Burton Holmes last night in the first of a series of five travel talks, under the auspices of the Boston University Women's Council. The pictures were taken by Mr. Holmes and colored by Grace Nichols.

This is the lecturer's fortieth season in Boston and his forty-fourth on the lecture platform.

Mr. Holmes took his audience through the countrysides of England, Wales and Scotland, visiting Oxford, Bath, Chester, Durham, York, Canterbury and the Lake district; the castles of Aberystwyth, Harlech, Carnarvon, Llandudno, Conway and Bettys-Y-Coed, and then Edinburgh, the Trossachs, Dunoon, and a highland gathering with a thousand pipers passing in review.

Mr. Holmes spoke in his usual entertaining and spicy manner. The colored plates and the motion pictures were especially good, although it seemed that several film scenes were cut too short.

Next week, "Troubled Spain."

Strike of Weavers At Brunswick Mill Goes Into Deadlock

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Jan. 9 (AP)—A weavers' strike at the Cabot Rayon and Cotton mill here today was back where it started Monday.

Management and workers were deadlocked over the company's proposal to make each weaver run 40 instead of 20 looms. Three compromise settlement efforts had failed.

Horace A. Riviere, national vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, left to seek moral and financial support for the strikers in other textile centers.

Town officials asked the WPA to create a project which would help the hundreds jobless. Except for a few workers in the cotton department, the mill's 700 employees were idle.

The management refused yesterday a strikers' plan whereby the weavers would resume operating 20 looms while a union timekeeper checked the company's allegation that a weaver, with two helpers, could operate 40.

Then the strikers turned down a company request to try out the 40-loom plan for three or four weeks, receiving at least as much pay as in the last three weeks under the old system.

Strikers also voted down a compromise suggestion by federal conciliators to run 30 looms.

Brown Opens College Series Of National Security Debates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9—A series of panel discussions on national security will be sponsored by 20 New England colleges and universities this winter under a coordinate plan for combining student efforts for better understanding of problems between nations, and for strengthening peace.

Arranged under the auspices of the New England War and Peace Commission of the Student Christian Movement, of which Robert S. Burgess, Brown '38 is chairman, the various panel meetings will be held at each of the 20 colleges through the spring. Antone G. Singsen '38 of Brown is chairman of the panel committee.

Plans for carrying the panels into most leading New England colleges and universities were approved this fall at the conference of the Student Christian Movement at Northfield. The plans were made on the basis of a successful experimental panel held at Brown last spring, planned by Mr. Burgess.

Brown is Host

Brown was host last night to delegates from Smith, Massachusetts State, and Pembroke. During the winter other panels, all on national security, will be held at Amherst, Bates, Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin, Connecticut College, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts State, Colby, the University of Maine, Pembroke, Mt. Holyoke, Rhode Island State, Rhode Island College of Education, Simmons, Smith, Tufts, Yale, Wesleyan, Williams, Wheaton and Wellesley.

At yesterday's panel discussion, delegates from Massachusetts State presented arguments for isolation as a form of national security. The Smith representatives spoke for neutrality. Brown and Pembroke combined to defend international co-operation.

The Massachusetts State representatives were Ray Wyman '37 and Robert Gage '37. From Smith there were Ruth Harlow '37 and Grazia Avitabile '37. The Brown speakers were Mr. Burgess, Mr. Singsen, and Walter N. Jackson '39, and from Pembroke, Eleanor Stringer '37 and Mary Palmer '38.

Speaking for Isolation

Massachusetts State representatives, speaking for isolation, discussed isolationist trends of the past, and factors involved in isolationist policy. Brown and Pembroke pointed toward co-operation with the League of Nations, the place of the World Court in international affairs, and the necessity for new driving power in international relations. Smith, defending neutrality, spoke about political isolation, embargoes, and aloofness from belligerents.

During other panels at other colleges and universities this winter, similar procedure will be followed. A rotating plan has been devised so that different speakers will be heard at different colleges. In each case, four colleges will take part in each panel, also rotating the point of view for which they will argue.

The intercollegiate committee in charge of arranging all panels includes Antone G. Singsen, Brown, chairman; Helen V. Wriggins, Smith; George Ince, R. I. State; Robert S. Burgess, Brown; Ray Wyman, Massachusetts State; Lisa Bissell, Connecticut College; Rebecca Taylor, Wheaton; Jeanette Spindle, Pembroke; Robert Throop, Wesleyan; Professor Leland M. Goodrich, Brown, and K. Brooke Anderson, Brown, advisers.

Employers Can Pay Workers' Security Tax, It Is Decided

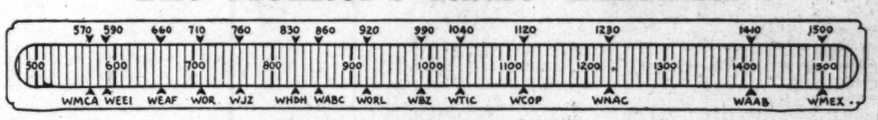
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—If an employer wants to pay his employees' social security taxes, Treasury officials said informally it's all right with them.

The law requires deductions from workers' pay envelopes, but officials said employers have the final liability for payment. They added there would be no attempt to enforce the letter of the law if employers paid the taxes themselves.

A Hartford, Conn., department store reported it would pay the tax for its employees. This raised the question of whether the sum paid as tax for the employee would be considered an increase to his salary and therefore subject to an additional tax itself.

Treasury officials said such payments would be taxable as additional income, but that the amounts involved would be so small for instance—15 cents on a $15 weekly salary—as to make no practical difference in total tax payments. They hinted that Congress might be asked to exempt from taxation employers' tax payments for employees.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera: "Carmen"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sports reports; records
5:15	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	NBC String Quartet	"Fire Extinguisher Scheme"	Sports reports; records
5:30	"Drama of the Skies"	NBC String Quartet	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports reports; records
5:45	Eton Boys, quartet	Cadets Quartet	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice": soloist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": recording	Dinner concert
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address,	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Rabbi David de Sola Pool	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta": recording
7:45		Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Don Bestor's Orchestra
8:00	"Modern Masters": Ernest	Ed Wynn; Eton Quartet; Don	Saturday Night Party, va-	"Benay Venuta's Program":
8:15	Toch, composer-pianist	Voorhees's Orchestra	riety, with Kate Smith;	vocal soloists; Charioteers
8:30	"Public Domain," satirical	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Tom Howard; Donald Dick-	Quartet; Embassy Trio;
8:45	comedy sketch	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	son; Jane Pickens	vocal ensemble; orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; talk; soloist;	National Barn Dance: "Vic	"Snow Village" sketch	"Console and Keyboard"
9:15	Mills Brothers; orchestra	and Sade"; Henry Burr;	"Snow Village" sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30	World Theater of the Air	vocal trio; Hot Shots; male	"Chateau": Joe Cook; John	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45	World Theater of the Air	trio; Uncle Ezra	McCormack; Babe Ruth; so-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Glen Gray's Orchestra	loists; features; Ernie Wat-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:15	popular orchestra	Glen Grays Orchestra	son's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
10:30	"Americana": Freddie Rich	National Sojourners; speakers;	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
10:45	and his orchestra	United States Marine Band	Plantation: music	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Harold Stern's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsens Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Harold Stern's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Trinity Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells": Kiriloff's Russian ensemble	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; Francis Cronin, organ	Colonial News Service "Three Quarter Time"
12:15	Long-range weather forecast	Radio City opera: first act	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Italian string orchestra and
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Wagner's "Die Walkure"	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
12:45	organ recital			
1:00	"Salute" program	Radio City opera: first act	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Jack Randolph, songs	Wagner's "Die Walkure"	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Our Neighbors"; informal	Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods":
1:45	loists; vocal groups	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Music of the Theater":	Magic Key: Tallulah Bank-	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	"Little Theater of Music
2:15	Howard Barlow's Orchestra	head; guitar duo; Buck and	Landt Trio and White	Skeeter Palmer's Orchestra
2:30	and vocal soloists	Bubbles; Lotte Lehmann;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Men of Destiny": sketch
2:45	LaPrade travelogue; organ	Budapest Chorus; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Men of Destiny": sketch
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions;	"Concert of Singing Stars":
3:15	Symphony Orchestra, John	"Captain Diamond": sketch	soloists; orchestra	vocalists and organist
3:30	Barbirolli, conductor;	"Captain Diamond": sketch	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Cosmopolitans: ensemble
3:45	Ethel Bartlett and Rae	Studio programs	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Alice Blue, pianist
4:00	Robertson, piano duo	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30	Symphony Orchestra, John	"Sunday Players"; sketch	"Musical Camera"; Willie	Recorded program
4:45	Barbirolli, conductor	"Sunday Players"; sketch	Morris; orchestra	"Sunday Serenade"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	old temperance play
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	old temperance play
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	classical concert
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; Spinoza Paeff, violin-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	ist; Sara Miliev, piano	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard"
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"The Listener Speaks": talks
7:45	Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	by listeners
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	Musical Comedy Revue: H.	"Do You Want to Be an	"Music for Today": Morton
8:15	Pasternack Orchestra	Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra	Actor?": amateur theatricals	Gould: vocalist
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45	soloists; orchestra	dramatizations	Actor?": amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Betty	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:15	Jaynes, soprano; symphony	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30	orchestra, Jose Iturbi, con-	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:45	ductor; chorus	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music: soloists; orchestra	Don Bestor's Orchestra
10:00	"Community Sing": Milton	Soanik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Let's Visit": informal home
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	"L'Heure Exquise"	Rapee, conductor; Lauritz	interviews
10:30	and Hare	"Romance of '76": American	Melchior, tenor; talk: Gov-	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45	Kaltenborn Comments	Revolution drama	ernor Cross, Connecticut	Cab Calloway's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Neiworks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Council of Jewish Women birthday celebration to founder; domestic and foreign relays.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone; Hazel Glenn, soprano.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Pibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist; chorus; Alfred Wallenstein, guest conductor.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; Frank Munn, tenor; Natalie Bodanya, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Bishop and the Gargoyle," dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Gilded Lily"; accounts of adventures in war-torn Spain.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Rendezvous": symphonic and choral music: soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Good Times Society": all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "What Do You Think?": 'Can the United States Keep Out of the Next World War?"

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: adress, "Government Reorganization," Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Jan. 13	Plymouth	Jan. 19	Jan. 12, 8:00 pm	Jan. 13, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 15	Southampton	Jan. 21	Jan. 13, 1:00 pm	Jan. 13, 8:00 pm
Paris	Jan. 16	Plymouth	Jan. 23	Jan. 13, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

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Hidden Art Treasures at Harvard Uncovered in Reopening Old Room

Harvard undergraduates have discovered with interest that they have three hidden art treasures, two in different parts of Adams House and one in the Yard.

The Randolph Hall section of Adams House has the best work. It is in a room that long was closed until this year, when it was reopened to be used as an office by Bruce Hopper, assistant professor of government. The room is a former breakfast chamber which had to be specially created for the inhabitants because no dining room was provided when the building was erected in 1898.

Set of Murals

Around the top of the walls, just underneath the ceiling, a set of murals was painted by an artist of that day at an approximate cost of $1200. According to Stuart D. Preston '06, in a note to the Crimson, ". . . those murals in the breakfast room of Randolph are the work of Edward Penfield, one of the best known artists of his day. No rooms in college," he continued, "were complete without pictures of a few Gibson Girls and some works of Penfield."

The artist used for his subjects the general undergraduate life of the day, sports, and what were evidently well-known college figures.

View of Boathouse

John, the Orangeman, with his famous cart is shown in one section, while another gives a view of the boathouse with a crew just approaching the dock. Evidently the boathouse was a rather crumbly and water-logged affair, for its looks more like an old and much battered Gloucester fishing wharf than a boathouse.

Class Day activities are represented by a picture of the annual senior dance. Seniors, in their caps and long black gowns, are waltzing with beautiful young women dressed in flowing gowns and bulging bustles. Everyday dress is portrayed in a procession of people heading for an athletic event.

"Batter Up"

The baseball mural is especially lively. A batter is just about to hit the ball, while the pitcher waits ready to field it if necessary. The artist shows the chief sports of the students to be baseball, hockey, football, golf, crew, and polo. "Costumes for a Class Play" is the title of the last of the pictures.

In Stoughton hall, in the yard, there is an example of talented amateur undergraduate work, the art of William Stanley Haseltine, class of 1854, a former occupant of Stoughton hall in his college days. He decorated the walls and doors of Stoughton 25 with a number of murals which were uncovered last April. Only one of them was saved entirely from the layers of green paint laid on by the maintenance department of the university and put back in its former glory.

Landscape Painter

Mr. Haseltine is now famous throughout the United States and Europe as a landscape painter. His works were recently exhibited in Pogg Museum.

In contrast with the art of Mr. Haseltine there is in Apthorp House, the residence of the Master of Adams House, a bit of work whose only significance is that it will be looked at in time to come as more characteristic of the average student. In the years between 1920 and 1930 this house was occupied by students who turned it into a club house. Evidently they whiled away many hours by covering the walls with various types of artistic endeavor. One set of the best drawings depicts a Cuban trip taken by some of the artists.

St. Lawrence

(Continued From Page 9)

United States, would control the bottle-neck of a maritime highway for the creation of which American taxpayers would be subscribing at the rate of six to one. . . ."

Already Completed

Because more than 90 per cent of the St. Lawrence sea road is already completed through naturally deep waters or sections improved by previous projects, the focal point in the treaty discussion is a stretch of about 180 miles that link Lake Ontario and Montreal. In this section, the treaty would do for the St. Lawrence river what Canada accomplished in 1930 for the Welland canal.

Locks were reduced from 26 to seven in the Welland canal, and those seven made capable of lifting big ocean liners—at a cost of $115,000,000. The treaty would result in 16 locks in all and about 40 miles of canal.

Opening of such a sea road would convert the Great Lakes into another ocean by making an old maritime path capable of being traveled by ocean steamers of larger size and admit them further inland than was previously possible.

Halts at Montreal

Most ocean traffic halts at Montreal, about 900 miles from the Atlantic. But there are canal locks further inland that permit the passage of vessels about 250 feet in length. Through the stretch between Montreal and Lake Ontario are found the International Rapids around which the costliest construction centers and the strongest opposition revolves.

Under the treaty plan, two large dams would be built across the river in that area with three locks. One would be at Crysler Island on the Canadian side and the other at Barnhart Island on the United States side. One lock and two miles of canal would be provided at Crysler Island and two locks with six miles of canal at Barnhart Island.

Between Montreal and Cornwall the river flows for 68 miles through Canadian territory—one of the sore spots of the proposed treaty. That section includes the Beauharnois Channel, Lake St. Louis and Lachine Rapids. Tho locks would be provided at the easterly end of the Beauharnois and three locks with three miles of canal at the Lachine Rapids.

Already Open

Once in Lake Ontario the route is already open to the Welland canal and thence to Lake Erie. From Buffalo, N. Y., to Duluth, Minn., the only work necessary is deepening of connecting channels of the Great Lakes, the Detroit river, the St. Clair river and St. Mary's river. This, with a new lock in the Sault Ste. Marie would take care of more than 900 miles of the route.

Cost of making 30 feet of water all the way to the head of the Great Lakes is estimated by engineers at figures ranging as high as $800,000,000 but in other quarters it is figured possible to spend as much as $1,500,000,000.

The treaty would have the United States pay $272,453,000, and Canada $270,976,000 of the $543,429,000 cost that has been estimated by some engineers. Each of the two nations have previously invested heavily in developing waterways that are made part of the proposed route.

Costs Under Treaty

Costs at the International Rapids would be apportioned under the treaty so that the United States would spend $215,492,000 and Canada $95,250,000, reason for the difference being that Canada has previously spent about $128,772,000 on that section.

Ammunition of the opponents to ratification of the treaty include such broadsides as:

1. Ninety-eight per cent of the St. Lawrence river shore line lies wholly within Canada.

2. Ninety per cent of the grain that might be exported through the St. Lawrence would be Canadian grain.

3. Ninety-eight per cent of the ocean-going ships that would transport grain would be foreign bottoms.

4. Eighty per cent of the water-power capable of development would be Canadian, 4,000,000 out of the 5,000,000 horsepower that could be harnessed would be Canadian.

Would Be U. S. Money

5. Sixty-five and two-thirds per cent of the new money invested in this project would be United States money.

6. The proposed waterway could only be operated seven months of the year at best, on account of ice.

7. The treaty would make the United States surrender Lake Michigan and make it an international lake.

8. Article VIII of the treaty does not provide sufficient water diversion for the Chicago grainage canal or for the Mississippi river channel.

They Say It Will Make an Island of New England

By a Staff Artist

Map of the Proposed St. Lawrence Waterway

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many, many times have you served (with a great deal of pride!) the muffins, popovers, or biscuits that you've gone to all the trouble of making yourself . . . only to find that by the time they were to be passed a second time they were in that not-sopalatable, dank stage, the neither warm nor cold stage that doesn't flatter your culinary efforts one little bit! Then too . . . unless, of course, you're one of those amazing people who can manage to reel off the cooking end of a meal with such perfect timing that the roast is done to a turn, the potatoes mashed, gravy made, the table set and the popovers "popped," and everything ready right on the minute . . . you'll very likely find yourself up against the problem of keeping biscuits hot for some time while they sit around and wait for those delinquent peas to decide to become tender. And the problem will be to keep them hot without actually giving them a second baking! That's where the Chase Electric Buffet Warming Oven comes in . . . because with one you can simply pop the muffins you've just made right into the oven, and let it take care of them until you're ready for them. Doesn't that sound pretty much worth-while? And best of all you can (that is, if your electric plug is conveniently located) put this oven right on the table and keep it there through the entire meal. Well, at least until the table is cleared for dessert, if you must be really technically correct about the whole thing! Anyhow the oven is small. That is, it's small compared to the size you usually associate with an oven . . . but it's plenty big enough to hold your biscuits. It's a long affair, a metal cylinder that'll blend right in with your gleaming silver, and it has little wooden handles at the side, and a top-notch that opens the sliding top. And if you don't want to bother with a cord and electricity there's also a non-electric warming oven that does very nicely, and will undoubtedly keep things warm for the duration of the average meal. Either way it's a perfectly grand idea for a buffet supper party . . . to say nothing of what it'll mean to the late comers-down to that breakfast that boasts of hot muffins, that might easily be anything else but . . . by the time they put in their appearance. These ovens are sold along with the many other fascinating items put out by the Chase Brass & Copper Company. At Jordan's, for instance. Incidentally we suggest that you keep these ovens in mind as a most acceptable, unique gift for the crop of spring brides you'll have to be taking care of shortly. And come to think of it, a recipe for fool-proof biscuits tucked inside might not be a bit out of place, either!

J. T.

(A regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday feature)

Pro-Curler Junior Enters the Arena

That automatic bob-pin curler . . . the Pro-Curler . . . that we mentioned a couple of times some weeks ago just because it was so good and so actually usable at home, now has a baby brother. The new Junior Pro-Curler, no less. It is, as far as we can make out, just like the larger one, except that the rod around which the hair is wound is much more slender and the bob-pins which hold the curls in place (while they're in the process of setting themselves into a nice, normal looking curl) are somewhat shorter. It looks to us like just the thing for those little sculptured curls around the ears that some of the girls are going in for; as well as the feathery ones around the face that give a softness to any coiffure. Not to mention how they'll take care of all the straggling, troublesome loose little ends at the neckline, which are usually so difficult to curl up. Sold in the department stores . . . and both the large and the junior size are the same price, $1. And, by the way, there's also a new Pro-Net that comes in all colors . . . fringe or cap shape, in various sizes. Even if you refuse to wear a net in the daytime, you might be interested in wearing it at night, just by way of keeping things more in place while you're sleeping. You'll probably find yourself much more glamorous to look at in that first look in the mirror in the morning, if you do wear one . . . in case you care.

Straws and Fur Merger Season On

The season is again upon us when we can wear straw hats and fur coats, and get away with it! It happens every year, year in, year out, but it never fails to get a smile out of us . . . to say nothing of what it gets out of men we know who think the idea nothing but queer! C. Crawford Hollidge has some of the perkiest affairs in the way of pillboxes, Spanish sailors (that no sailor would admit to having anything to do with!) and off-the-face models that sit so far back on the head you wonder if their wearers were born with the hat on! They're fun, though . . . and in new straws. With ribbon, patent-leather flowers, and rolls of colored silk and veils, in the way of additional attraction. They've a trick way of naming the new chapeaux, too. The names this year immediately give the hat away (if the hat itself hasn't already!). That is, they give you an idea of the general effect or impression the hat will make. For instance, one hat is the "Gone With the Wind," while another is "I'm a Gay Caballero." Can't you just picture them?

Banks

(Continued from Page 9)

the rule. The Governor expects an annual saving of $10,000 under the new system.

Looking for further economy while considering his budget which he expects to submit within two weeks, the Governor revealed he had ordered lists from department heads of all employees added since the beginning of the Curley administration, indicating he would discharge unnecessary personnel.

Acts Quickly on Banks

The Governor's action concerning liquidation expenses caused the greatest interest. It came within 24 hours after he declared in his inaugural message he would seek reduction of these expenses.

The changes already made include the abolition of the $5700 a year position of Joseph Scolponeti as chief liquidating counsel; the appointment of William P. Husband of Belmont, at $5000 a year; Leo M. Harlow of North Easton who was mentioned by Governor Curley as having received $22,000 as liquidating agent for the Charlestown Trust Co., as liquidating counsel, at $5500, and Paul F. Liston of Cambridge, at $4500 a year, as assistant liquidating counsel to reorganize the liquidation system.

Mr. Husband succeeds Henry E. Lawler as supervisor of liquidation, who received $5000 a year; Mr. Harlow succeeds Henry C. Rowland. Thomas F. Finigan, another Hurley appointee, takes over the duties of Howard Sullivan in charge of real estate held by closed banks. The salary continues at $4500 a year.

Many Workers To Go

Mr. Husband is now engaged in determining which of the 28 workers now in the department shall be discharged.

Meanwhile, political observers recalled the activities of Governor Curley early in his administration, when, paralleling Governor Hurley, he urged the reduction of liquidating costs.

In January, 1935, he attacked the policy of hiring outside lawyers as liquidating agents, announcing these lawyers had received fees ranging up to $102,000. He announced more than $2,000,000 in such fees had been paid by the State in 15 years, although his detailed account showed only approximately $1,200,000.

What the Result Was

Governor Curley's drive resulted in the hiring of the additional help in the banking department, but the outside liquidating agents were continued in service

Governor Hurley, in his inaugural, pointed out that liquidating expenses in 1936, the last Curley year, totaled $673,943, compared with a cost of $610,470 in 1933, when the bank crisis developed.

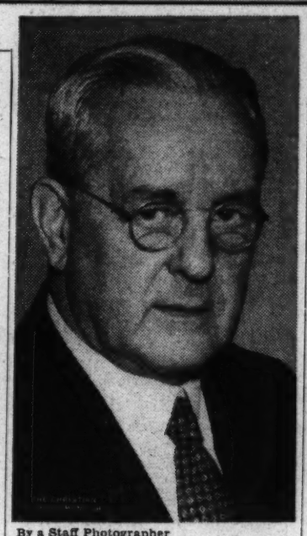
On the other side of the picture, however, Henry H. Pierce, state commissioner of banks, pointed out liquidating expenses in Massachusetts have approximated only 3.5 per cent of the total funds involved, and the Federal Government considers 7 per cent a reasonable cost in connection with national banks.

But in view of the Curley activities, those of Mr. Hurley on the liquidation subject will be watched closely.

Murray Hits Hurdle

Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals, yesterday was stymied by the Hurley economy plan. When he asked for gubernatorial approval of alterations plans in the tax appeals board office, the Governor informed him that detailed plans must be submitted and that open bidding would be necessary for the work. The Governor announced this plan would be followed through his administration.

The Governor's attack upon non-competitive civil service examinations also had an effect. Thomas H. Green, state commissioner of civil service, has refused the request of George A. Chandler for a non-competitive examination for a permanent rating as a statistician.



By a Staff Photographer

Frank S. Davis

Manager of Maritime Association

Barrows of Maine Submits 16 GOP Names to Council

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sixteen Republican appointments, first from Maine's new Governor, Lewis O. Barrows (R.), awaited executive council action today. Half the nominess had been rejected by the Republican council which advised democratic Gov. Louis J. Brann, who left office Wednesday after two terms.

Governor Barrows' list, which would fill only part of the major office vacancies left from the Brann Administration, included eight municipal court judges and two recorders. Eleven Maine communities are without courts, chiefly because of the old council's refusal to confirm Governor Brann's appointments.

Municipal Court judges rejected when named by Governor Brann and renamed by Governor Barrows were: Charles W. Atchley, Waterville; Percy E. Higgins, Oldtown; Maurice P. Merrill, Skowhegan; Zelma M. Dwinal, Rockland, and Lester H. Willard, Sanford. New judicial appointments: Arthur F. Dunton, Bath; F. Roger Miller, South Berwick, and William Jude, Newport.

Governor Barrows named J. Armand Gendron recorder of the Sanford court, and renominated Cyril M. Joly recorder at Waterville. Governor Brann had named a Democrat to the Waterville post. Leslie B. Dyer, Vinalhaven, and Rupert F. Aldrich, Norway, were appointed trial justices.

N. H. Relief Cases Numbered 13,478

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9—During the month of November there were 13,478 relief cases, including 34,814 persons, in New Hampshire, according to Harry O. Page, state relief director. These figures include regular direct relief, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and board and care of adults and children.

Break-down figures show that there were 6150 families, including 27,441 individuals and 1767 single persons on direct relief; 3099 receiving old-age assistance; 2238 adults and children receiving board and care; and 269 needy blind were receiving assistance.

Course to Open In Legislation

A. B. C's of legislation will be given in the course which the political department of the Women's Republican Club is beginning Monday morning at 48 Beacon street for club members, their friends and members of women's Republican clubs throughout the State.

It is planned to follow the course of selected bills in both the State Legislature and the United States Congress, during the season, at meetings at the club the second and fourth Monday mornings of each month.

On Monday the subject will be "The Passage of a Bill Through the Legislature." Explanation in detail of how any bill is received and handled as it passes through the necessary steps to become law will be given.

Fruit Growers to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 9—The business aspects of fruit growing and cold storage of apples will be the main subjects considered at the fruit growers' session to be held here January 12 in connection with the annual Vermont Union Agricultural Meeting, Tuesday to Friday, inclusive.

Owning Property Declared to End 'Red' Leanings

Ownership of property—if only an inexpensive second-hand car—is apt to make the average American worker unresponsive to the appeal of communism, said J. Weston Allen, chairman of the National Crime Commission, in an address at the Boston City Club recently.

Mr. Allen, who is special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States on matters regarding immigration, declared that the needed deportation of alien criminals from the United States should be tempered with mercy toward other aliens whose only offense has been their—sometimes inadvertent—illegal entry into the country many years ago.

Making a Distinction

The Kerr-Coolidge bill, now pending in Congress, would correct many of the unfortunate aspects of the present situation, he said, by enlarging the classes of alien criminals subject to deportation, so as to rid the country of some 5000 a year, while ameliorating the situation of otherwise valuable members of the community who entered illegally.

"The 'Red' menace in the United States is grossly exaggerated," he declared. "There s very little danger as long as the laboring class have jobs and property.

"There are two distinct classes," he said, "of communists in the country—the young college graduate who repudiates capitalism for communism, in a desire to remake the world, and the mass of those people who are dissatisfied with their condition."

Practically, all leaders and nearly all rank and file communists are native-born Americans, Mr. Allen pointed out, and are not subject to deportation in any case.

During the past six years, he observed, in discussing the immigration situation in general, more persons have been leaving the United States than have been entering it.

Free Vocational Lectures Planned

A series of 20 free vocational lectures, designed to acquaint high school juniors and seniors with business opportunities in representative fields, will be sponsored by Northeastern University beginning Saturday, Jan. 30.

On each of 10 consecutive Saturday mornings, from 10 o'clock until noon, two outstanding authorities in engineering, industry, commerce, merchandising or the professions will discuss their respective fields.

No charge will be made. While the lectures are designed primarily to give high school students first-hand opinions on opportunities in various lines of endeavor, the series also will be open to parents, teachers, advisers, guidance officers, and other interested persons.

Real Estate Head Defends Tax Limit

(Continued from Page 9)

real estate will not have to bear the brunt of government costs. Because real estate constitutes a blank check to legislators, they fill it out at their convenience, knowing that if they spend excessively, real estate can be made to absorb the added costs.

"The goose that laid the golden egg is about through.

"If the railroads, while losing money, can cut their rates and thereby increase traffic to the point where it absorbs the original losses and puts the lines in the black, why cannot the state do likewise in the matter of taxation?"

Mr. Long declared that public sentiment in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, signed by 80,000 voters, had reached the point where it would be as much as a legislator's job was worth to vote against it. Based on the 3-to-1 vote in favor of the amendment taken in 46 towns and cities last year, the real estate expert figured that 75 per cent of the state's voters were behind the measure.

"The people will not be fooled," he said, "by certain politicians who are offended at the desire of the people for an intelligent government, free from waste and excessive expenditures."

The real estate authority criticized Mayor Mansfield for his inconsistency in opposing the $25 tax limit while insisting that "40 cents of every dollar spent in Boston is wasted."

Explaining that tax limits were not new, he cited Rhode Island as having a $25 tax limit for 58 years. And only four municipalities in that state, he pointed out, have had to go as high as $25. Rates in other parts of Rhode Island range as low as $11 per $1000 valuation.

Jobless Pension Interpreted; Payments Due in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9—Connecticut employers received this week their first official interpretation of the new Unemployment Compensation Act and a blunt reminder from Administrator Joseph M. Tone that taxes on their 1936 pay rolls are due Jan. 28.

The newly organized unemployment compensation division of Mr. Tone's State Labor Department, working in recently rented downtown quarters with furniture movers still bringing in desks and filing cabinets, is mailing forms and lists of rules to 15,000 employers of labor.

In the next 20 days the division is supposed to collect approximately $4,000,000 in taxes. If taxes are not paid by Jan. 28, Mr. Tone has ruled, employers are subject to an interest penalty of three fourths of 1 per cent a month.

Not All Need Pay

Not all the employers to whom the mail is going will have to pay this year. The federal law, on which taxes are being collected now, applies only to employers of eight or more persons. The Connecticut law includes employers of five, six and seven persons, as well, but these will pay no tax until 1938.

The rank of employees makes no difference in determining how many are employed, the administrator points out in his regulations. Superintendents and managers are employees. Only directors of corporations, if they have no duties but attendance on directors' meetings, are excluded.

The administrator has gone into detail to define wages. They include salaries, commissions, fees and bonuses. They may be paid by the hour, the piece, the day, the week, the month or the year. They may consist in part of board and lodging or other goods and services given in lieu of cash. Everything that is given by the employer as compensation for services goes into the hopper of the unemployment compensation law.

In the Connecticut law, as in the Social Security Act, certain classes of labor are exempted. These are carefully defined by Mr. Tone. Thus agricultural labor, he rules, includes employees who cultivate the soil, harvest crops, manage stock, and process, pack, transport and market farm produce if they are employed by a farmer, and do their work as part of the farm operation. Lumbering and cutting wood for sale is not "agricultural labor" unless it is part of the farming operation.

Domestic service in a private home, also exempt, does not, says Mr. Tone, extend to employees of boarding and rooming houses, fraternity houses, clubs or hotels.

Service on vessels on the navigable waters of the United States, another exempted class, does not extend to longshoremen loading and unloading ships.

Hats

(Continued From Page 9)

high as the peak year but they were reported to be approaching those levels and probably will pass them in the spring when prices in retail markets are expected to surge upward.

Another large manufacturer, Harry McLachlan, reported he was turning out 1200 dozen hats a day, working at full capacity with a $10,000 weekly payroll for the best showing since 1927. The industry as a whole in Danbury is working up to peak production of 7000 dozen hats a day, he said.

With more money in their pockets, manufacturers have turned to modernizing and repairing their plants at a rate not equaled in the industry since the days when soft hats displaced virtually all the old machinery for making the high, stiff hats of 50 years ago. This year, styles seem to be running in favor of the familiar Homburg with wide brims and high crowns.

Extremes Unknown

As a stable product, the hat is not so susceptible to fluctuating business conditions as are some commodities. Extremes are unknown in the Danbury industry. In other words, hats always have managed to keep a considerable number of the workers on the job.

Even through the depression, manufacturers reported that business conditions were "generally good." Yet even the hat industry could not escape entirely the effects of depleted pocketbooks. During the depression, young men started the fad of going without hats. The sudden and rather unusual upsurge in the business at this time is thus due to the combination of better business conditions and improved finances of the buying public plus the returning inclination of youth to have something on their heads to shade their eyes from the summer sun and keep off the cold blasts in winter.

Sun Visor Emphasized

Hence, manufacturers will emphasize the wide brim in summer straws to encourage men to think of their hats not only as a protection for the head, but as an "indispensable sun visor."

The determination of manufacturers to make the public "style-conscious" this year was indicated in the fact that one Danbury manufacturer promised to turn out 500 dozen new samples during 1937 to test the public taste in retail markets. The Dobbs Company and Frank H. Lee, two of the large manufacturers here, planned to make a similar effort to change the styles of men's hats which have known little fluctuation in design since the derby was widely exchanged for the felt hat.

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Because wholesale costs of skins are higher, are still advancing.
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THAYER McNEIL'S
56TH ANNUAL SALE
Starts January 11th
at all our stores
This is one of the most important sales we have ever had, for the rising cost of leather clearly indicates that shoe prices throughout the country will be higher in 1937 . . . a fact that makes the sale values we are now offering in men's, women's and children's quality footwear doubly attractive. Included are Evening slippers, models suitable for Spring wear, discontinued styles [only] in our famous "Plastics" and a special collection of daytime handbags reduced to $4.95. Come early for best selections.
MEN'S SHOES $4.95 up
WOMEN'S SHOES $5.95 up
MISSES' SHOES $4.95 up
BOYS' SHOES (sizes 2 to 6) discontinued styles reduced
CHILDREN'S SHOES (according to size) $1.95 up
HOSIERY women's 69c up
men's & children's wool hosiery reduced 20% to 30%
47 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON 414 BOYLSTON STREET
COOLIDGE CORNER BROOKLINE WELLESLEY SQUARE WELLESLEY
THAYER McNEIL

Listed Stock Quotations •

Firm Tone Shown in Market; Profit Taking Holds Back Gains

• **Commodity a Money Mark**

Market Advance Slows but Many Issues Push Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Selected Steels and specialties continued to push upward in today's stock market, but offerings in other categories were sufficient to put the brakes on the advance.

Efforts to settle the General Motors strike apparently were making little headway and many traders decided to cash in profits that had piled up during the past few sessions. Selling was well absorbed in most instances, however, and few weak spots were in evidence.

The rapid churning movement put the ticker tape behind occasionally and transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

While the major motor stocks were little better than even during the greater part of the session. Yellow Truck was a star performer with a gain of about 2 points at the best. White Motors also tilted forward. Demand for commercial vehicles was said to be keeping manufacturing operations at capacity.

Coppers, Aircrafts Strong

Several low-priced aviation shares were exceptionally lively on prospects of further demand from governmental and private sources.

Up fractions to 2 were Vanadium, Bethlehem, Gulf States Steel, Omnibus, International Agricultural Corp., Pullman, Inspiration Copper, Magma Copper, Standard Oil of N. J., Western Union, Union Pacific, Houston Oil, Aviation Corp., North American Aviation, Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft.

In a restricted groove were U. S. Steel, Goodyear, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J., General Electric, Paramount and Warner Bros.

Brokerage quarters, after reading the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, were preparing for another hoist in bank reserve requirements. The board placed customers' debit balances with commission houses at $1,364,000,000 at the end of November, the first total to surpass that of March 31, last year, when margins were lifted.

The steels found favor as President Grace announced Bethlehem intended to invest around $70,000,000 in new equipment. It was also believed the Government would soon be in the market for a large amount of steel, not only for new battleships but for the completion of propects under way and additional construction activities.

Bonds Irregular

A week of steady rise brought some profit selling in speculative sections of the bond market and gave prices an uneven appearance today.

Support continued good in various medium-priced rails and scattered industrials. Where offerings were the major factor, losses were held within fractional limits. U. S. Governments showed a little improvement in the Treasury division.

Gains of fractions to around a point were registered in the first hour by American Typefounders convertible 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Rock Island general 4s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Walworth 4s.

The lower drift affected loans of International Telephone, Alleghany Corporation, St. Paul, Columbia Gas & Electric, M-K-T, Frisco, Union Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Western Union and Pure Oil.

Some South American issues continued to back down from recent peaks. Brazilian, Colombian and Peruvian loans gave up a point or so, while Argentines improved. European bonds were inactive with prices little changed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Metal issues continued to forge ahead in the curb market today. The general list was mixed.

Advances ranging from 1 to around 4 points were recorded soon after the opening by Aluminum Company of America, Aluminum, Ltd., Newmont and Bunker Hill & Sullivan.

American Gas & Electric pushed up 1 and Cities Service improved fractionally. Other power issues, affected by profit selling, slid off a little.

Specialties contributed some good gains in light dealings. Nehi added 1½ and Atlas Plywood 1.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 9, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Boston Elevated	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40½	39½	40½	40¾
..	Bos & Me A pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
..	Bos & Me st pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	Bos & Me st A pf	14½	14	14	13¾
..	Bos & Me st B pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
..	Bos & Me st C pf	15	15	15	14½
..	Bos & Me st D pf	19	18½	19	18
..	Copper Range	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
..	East Gas & Fuel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
..	East Mass St Ry	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
1.00	Economy Grocery	23¾	23½	23¾	3
8.00	Edison Elec	221½	219½	221½	219½
2.80	First Nat Stores	154	153	154	153
..	Helvetia Oil	50	50	50	49¼
..	Isle Royale	14¾	13¾	13¾	14
..	Maine Cent	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
..	Mass Util Associ	12½	12½	12½	12
1.50a	Mergenthaler	31	31	31	31
..	Narr Rac A	8½	8½	8½	8½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
..	North Butte	139¼	139	139¼	139
2.80a	Old Colony	80c	75c	80c	78c
1.15a	Old Dominion	28	28	28	29
..	Quincy Min unpaid	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¾
..	Quincy Min paid	7	6¾	7	7
.40	Shawmut Assoc	8	8	8	8½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
..	Unit Gas	28	28	28	28
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	111½	111½	111½	113½
1.80	Unit Shoe M pf	93¾	93½	93½	94
..	Utah Apex	41¼	40¾	40¾	41¼
..	Utah M & T	2	1¾	2	1¾
..	Warren Bros	11	10½	11	10½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Boston Bonds Offered by Bankers

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $24,973,000 Boston Metropolitan District 2¼ per cent bonds is being offered by a banking group headed by the First Boston Corp. and Halsey, Stuart & Co. following official award by trustees of the district. The bonds were priced to yield from .40 per cent to 2.35 per cent according to maturity.

Spiegel Sales Show Big Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Spiegel, Inc., formerly Spiegel, May, Stern Co., Chicago department store, reported December sales of $5,152,273, compared with $3,800,276 last December, an increase of 35.5 per cent. Sales in 1936 were $44,611,419, a gain of 31.1 per cent over sales of $34,011,684 in 1935.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 8
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
114	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	107	107	107	108
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
21⅞	10½	Curtis-Wright A (.50b)	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	84	83¼	84	82
83¾	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1⅞)	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½
		—D—				
19⅞	7⅜	Davega St				
108¾	82	Deere & Co	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
32¾	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	110½	110½	110¼	110
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1⅛)	30	30	30	30
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	29	29	29	29
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	46½	46	46¼	46⅝
9¾	4⅝	Den R G pf (b)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	8	7⅞	8	8
63	42	Devoe & Ray (3*)	11½	11½	11½	11½
40⅛	30½	Diamond Match (1½*)	63	63	63	62¾
34⅜	18⅛	Distillers Cp Seag	32	32	32	32
61⅛	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	27½	27⅛	27½	27½
82¼	56⅝	Douglas A	48½	48½	48½	48
36¾	13	Dresser B (1b)	73	72¾	72¾	72½
15¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	39¼	39	39	39¼
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	179½	178¼	178½	179½
		—E—				
1⅜	15½	Eastern Roll Mill				
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	174	173¼	174	174¾
40½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2*)	34½	34½	34½	34½
18¾	5¾	Eitingon Schild	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
47½	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40*)	41½	40⅞	41	41¼
17⅝	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	7⅜	7	7	7
7⅜	5	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14
25⅞	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
94¼	32⅜	Elec Pow & L pf (87)	26¼	25	25¼	25¾
55¼	40¼	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	90	90	90	90
17⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	43	43	43	43
6¼	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
29¼	22¾	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	5½	5½	5½	5¾
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	28
116	110	Endicott John pf (8)	57	57	57	57¼
16½	7½	Engineers Pub S	113	113	113	
10⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	17¼	17	17½	17½
18¼	11	Erie Rwy	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
40¾	23½	Evans Products (1*)	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	30⅝	30½	30½	30⅞
		—F—		5½	5½	5⅝
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co				
25	8½	Fairbanks pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
71¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1*)	23	23	23	22
210¼	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	202	202	202	202
61½	31⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2)	64⅞	63¾	64½	63
27¾	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	27	26¾	27	27¼
101½	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	101	101	101	
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	72	72	72	
12½	7⅞	Fed Motor Tr (1.40)	10¼	9⅝	10¼	9¾
6	3	Fed Screw W	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
46½	20½	Fed Water Serv	43¾	41¾	43¾	43¾
115⅜	105	Fed'd Dept Sto (1¾b)	42½	42½	42½	42
49¾	38	Fed'd D Sto pf (4¼)	107	106½	107	106
36¼	24⅞	Fidelity Ph F In (.60t)	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾
58⅝	40	Firestone T & R (2)	34½	33¾	33⅞	34
45	30½	First Nat Stores (2½*)	50	49¾	50	49¾
113¾	37⅝	Flintkote Co (1)	43	42¾	43¾	42¾
61⅝	24⅛	Follansbee B (h)	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¼
127	95¾	Foster-Wheeler	49¾	48⅞	49¾	48⅝
58¾	45	Foster-Wheel pf	130	130	130	128
97¾	63	Florence Stove (4¼)	50¾	50	50¾	49½
		Franklin Sim pf (5½g)	83	83	83	80
35⅝	23½	Francisco Sugar	16	15	16	16
53½	31½	Freeport Sulphus (1)	28	27½	27¾	27¼
		Fuller 2pf	46	46	46	47
		—G—				
7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A				
30	11½	Gamewell	5¼	5	5	5
17⅞	15½	Gar Wood Ind (.55b)	28½	27	28½	26
14⅝	8½	Gen Am Inv (⅝b)	16	16	16	16
76	42¼	Gen Am Trans (3b)	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	10¾	Gen Baking (.60*)	76	75¾	76	75½
155	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	18½	17¾	17⅞	18
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	150	150	150	
28	5¾	Gen Cable	12¼	11¾	12⅛	11¾
60⅝	17	Gen Cable A	26½	26¼	26⅜	26½
59	49	Gen Cigar (4*)	58¾	58	58	57¾
55	34½	Gen Electric (1*)	51¼	51¼	51¼	
44	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80*)	55¼	55	55⅛	55½
70½	39¾	Gen Gas & E A	40	39⅞	39⅞	40¼
	58	Gen Mills (3)	3	2¾	2⅞	3
123	116	Gen Mills pf (6)	62¼	62¼	61¼	61½
77	53⅞	Gen Motors (4½b)	120	119¼	120	120
123½	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	66½	65⅞	66¼	65⅞
15⅝	5¾	Gen Out Ad	119⅞	119¾	119¾	119½
59½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	15½	14¾	14¾	14¾
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	60½	59	60	59
57	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	5	4⅞	5	5⅞
4⅞	2	Gen Realty	60¾	60	60	60⅞
71	33¼	Gen Refrac (3¼b)	5	4⅞	5	5
89	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	68	68	68	67¾
31¾	17	Gen Thea Eq (2b)	85	85	85	87
44½	30½	Gen Time Inst (1*)	31½	31	31½	31¾
18⅝	13⅜	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	40	40	40	
27½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
40¼	39½	Glidden (2)	23¼	23¼	23½	23½
56	52½	Glidden pf (2¼)	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	57	57	57	56⅝
10¾	6¼	Goebel Brew (.20*)	6	5¾	6	6
13⅝	7½	Goodrich (1b)	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
33⅜	16	Goodrich pf (5)	80½	80	80	880¾
21⅞	12	Goodyear	29⅜	28¾	28¾	3
87	57	Goodyear $7 pf (4)	115	115	115	115
100	87	Goodyear pf (5)	101⅞	101½	101½	102
8½	4⅞	Gotham Silk Hos	12¾2	12¼2	12¼	12¼
		Gotham S H pf (7)	96	96	96	96
5¾	2⅝	Graham-Paige	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
25	8½	Granby cons n	10⅜	10	10¼	9⅞
71¾	34¾	Granite City Stl (1)	44	44	44	43¾
210¼	122½	Grant, W T (1.40)	46¼	46	46¼	46⅞
61½	31⅝	Great Nor pf	43¼	43	43	43⅝
27¾	18¾	Great Nor Ore ctfs (1)	14¾	13¾	14¾	14⅝
101½	84	Great West Sug (2.40)	39¾	39¼	39¾	40¼
92	37	Green, H L (1*)	38	37¾	38	37⅞
12½	7⅞	Greene Cananea (3)	76	75	75	75
6	3	Greyhound Corp (.80t)	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16
46½	20½	Guantanamo Sug	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
115⅜	105	Gulf Mobile & N	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
49¾	38	Gulf Mobile & N	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14½
36¼	24⅞	Gulf States Steel	61	60	61	58½
113¾	37⅝					
127	95¾					
58¾	45					
97¾	63					
35⅝	23½					
53½	31½					
		—H—				
15½	6	Hall Printing				
22	14	Hamilton Watch	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
126½	104	Hamilton W pf (6)	34	34	34	
105½	100	Hanna, M A, pf (5)	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
55	30½	Harbison Walker (2*)	101½	101½	101½	101½
18¼	12	Hat Corp of Am	51⅞	51¾	51¾	52½
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	17½	17½	17½	17½
133	99⅜	Hazel Atlas (5*)	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
21⅜	12⅝	Heckers Pr C vtc (.60)	101⅞	101½	101½	102
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1*)	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
44¾	30½	Hollander (½*)	35	34¾	34¾	35
427⅞	19¼	Holly Sugar (2*)	48⅛	48	48	48
544	414	Home Stake Min (12*)	23½	23½	23½	23⅞
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	43	42¾	43	43
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½*)	40½	40¼	40¼	
70⅝	54¾	Household Fin A (4)	26¾	25½	26¾	25⅞
		—I—	72½	71	72½	
29½	18⅝	Ill Central				
73½	58	Ill Central LL (4)	25½	24¾	24¾	25
15⅛	4½	Indian Refining (1b)	69¾	69¾	69¾	
41⅜	25⅜	Indus Rayon (1.60f)	13	13	13	13¼
122	88⅝	Inland Steel (3*)	39½	39	39½	39½
24¼	6¼	Inspiration Cop	117⅝	117½	117½	117½
18⅞	10⅞	Interboro R T (h)	28¾	27⅞	28¾	27
5⅞	2½	Intercon Rub	12	11¾	12	11¾
18¼	9⅝	Interlake Iron	5½	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
47¼	22¾	Int Agr Corp	18⅝	18½	18¾	18⅝
194	160	Int Agr ppf	7¼	6¼	6⅞	6⅞
105½	56⅝	Int Business M (6*)	55	52	54¾	52
10½	2¾	Int Harvester (2½)	188½	188½	188½	
8	4½	Int Hydroelec	105½	105	105¼	105
18¼	10	Int Merc Marine	10½	9⅞	10¼	10
43¼	23⅜	Int Min (.90b)	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
23⅜	8⅝	Int Nickel (1.30b)	18⅜	18	18¼	18¼
147⅛	21¼	Int Pap&Pow A	63½	63	63	63¾
8¼	1⅛	Int Pap&Pow B	18½	17½	18¼	17⅞
98¼	20½	Int Pap&Pow C	12¾	12¼	12½	12¾
48⅝	37	Int Pap&Pow pf	6¾	6	6⅜	6⅜
93	50	Int Print Ink (2*)	96¾	95½	95¾	94¼
223¼	15	Int Silver pf (4g)	44¾	44¾	44¾	
31¾	24⅜	Intertype Corp (1)	97½	97	97	95
		Island Crk Coal (2)	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12¾
		—J—	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
152	88	Johns Manville (3*)	154	154	154	154
126½	121¾	Johns Manv pf (7)	124¼	124¼	124¼	
133	75½	Jones & L'lin pf (3¾g)	125½	124	125½	125½
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South				
33¼	23⅞	Kayser, J & Co (1¾b)	22	22	22	22⅜
28⅜	19¼	Kelsey Hayes WA (1½b)	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	25½
24⅞	17½	Kelsey Hayes WB (1½b)	21	21	21	21
63⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.70b)	18	17½	18	17½
46½	18½	Keystone Stl & W (2)	63	62¾	62¾	62⅝
7	3¾	Kimberly Clark (1)	17⅞	17¾	17¾	18
61	30	Kinney & Co	42¾	42½	42½	42½
18½	4⅜	Kinney pf (1b)	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
32⅜	20½	Kresge Dept S	50¼	50	50	50
28	19¾	Kresge (1*)	12½	12	12½	
		Kroger Gro & B (1.60*)	29½	28¾	28¾	28¾
		—L—	23	22¾	23	22¾
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)				
18¾	12	Lee Rubber (½)	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
45½	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1½)	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19⅝
	2	Lehigh Val Coal	40½	40½	40½	41
19	9¾	Lehigh V Coal pf	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
22	8½	Lehigh Val RR	17	17	17	17
123¾	89	Lehman Corp (3*)	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅜
21¾	12	Lehn & Fink (1⅛b)	120	120	120	122
17⅜	8⅞	Lerner Str (2*)	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
47¼	25⅞	Libbey Owens-F (3⅛b)	58	58	58	58½
31½	25	Life Saver (1.60*)	75	73¾	74¾	74¼
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4*)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4*)	109½	109½	109½	109
53½	35⅛	Lima Loco Wks	110½	109	110½	109½
55	36	Link-Belt (2*)	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½
46½	32½	Liquid Carboni: (2.60)	58	58	58	55
67⅛	43	Loew's Inc (2*)	46½	46	46	46½
3⅜	2	Loft Inc	66⅝	66⅛	66¾	66⅞
61⅞	35½	Lone Star Cem (2*)	2½	2½	2½	2½
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	58¾	58½	58½	58¾
45	38¾	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
26½	21¼	Lorillard (1.20*)	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¾
51½	13	Lorillard pf (h)	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23½
30¼	20	Louisiana OR pf (h)	145	143	145	143
102⅜	57½	Louisville G&E A (1½)	29	29	29	29
35	22¼	Louisville & N (6b)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
		Ludlum Steel (1*)	91½	91	91	91½
		—M—	31	30¾	30¾	30⅝
49¼	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1*)				
65¼	40½	Macy, RH Co (2*)	47	45⅜	47	46
18⅝	8⅜	Madison Sq Gar (.60*)	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
9	1⅝	Manati Sugar (h)	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14¼
35⅞	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
23¼	12⅞	Man Elv rr pf (3)	27½	27	27	27
17½	8⅜	Man Shirt (1)	14¾	14	14½	14⅝
24¾	2½	Maracaibo Oil	25¼	25⅛	25⅝	26
6¾	1⅜	Marine Mid (.40t)	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
11	1⅛	Market St Ry	11	10¾	11	10⅞
41	24⅛	Marlin Rockwell (2*)	2¼	2	2	2¼
21⅝	11½	Marshall Field	48½	48⅛	48½	
27⅛	8⅜	Martin Perry	20¼	20	20	11¾
24¾	17½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	41	40	41	41
28½	12¼	May Dept Stores (3*)	62¼	62⅛	62⅜	63
32¼	16	Maytag (.50b)	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
16	6	Melville Shoe (2*)	38	37¾	38	37⅞
43¼	16	Mercory Sto	76	75	75	75
43¾	19¾	McCall Corp (2*)	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	16
65	55	McCrory Sto	34¾	34¼	34¼	34½
14¾	4⅝	McGraw-Hill (⅝)	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½
11¼	4¾	McIntyre Porcu (2)	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
44	24½		39½	39¼	39½	39½
52¼	28½					
46¾	32¼					
22⅜	16					
42¾	27½					
70	43¼					
31½	13⅛					
37	29					
23½	13⅜					
24¼	12¾					
49¾	38⅛					
1041¼	778					
39¾	10					
79½	24¼					
22½	14					
62½	43					
		—N—				
17⅞	17⅜	Nash Kelv				
47½	20½	Nash Chat StL	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17½
19½	12½	Nat Acme (¾b)	41	40½	41	40½
19	9½	Natl Avia Corp (1b)	19	18¾	19	19
38¾	28¾	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	13⅞
37⅜	20⅝	Nat Bond & Inv (1.11b)	31⅞	31½	31½	32⅛
107½	100	Nat B&I pf ww (1.15b)	32⅝	32½	32⅛	33
32⅝	21½	Nat Cash Reg (1b)	101	101½	102	101
28¼	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1½b)	30½	30	30½	30¼
112¾	107⅜	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	24	23¾	24	23¾
112	107	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½
24¼	10	Nat Dept Stores	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
33?	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2*)	19½	19¼	19¼	19¾
36½	26⅜	Nat Lead (6*)	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
61½	54	Nat Mal & Sc (2b)	32½	32½	32½	32½
14⅞	9⅜	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	57	56¾	56¾	56½
3	½	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	14	13½	13½	13½
1⅞	⅞	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	⅜	Nat Steel (2½*)	72¼	72⅛	72½	73
75½	57½	Nat Supply	67¾	67	67¼	66¾
133	74½	Nat Supply pf (3½g)	125	125	125	125
12¼	7⅞	Nat Tea (.60)	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
64¼	41	Newberry Co (2.40*)	58¾	56¾	58¼	10½
40	10¼	New Orl T&M (h)	20	28	29	28½
40	9	Newport Indus (.60b)	38¼	37½	37¾	38¼
83	32½	Nt Air Brake (2½b)	82	81½	82	82
49⅝	27¾	NY Central	43¼	42¾	43¼	43¼
53⅛	17¾	NY Chi & StL	45¾	45½	45½	46⅛
15	3⅛	NYC & StL pf	89	89	89	90
29¼	10¼	NY Dock pf	11	10¾	11	10¾
1	1	NY Investors (h)	22½	21½	22½	22½
6⅛	⅜	NY NH & H (h)	2	1¾	2	1¾
18¼	7¾	NY NH & H pf (h)	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
4	1	NY Ont & W	18¾	18	18⅛	18¾
5⅝	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	8¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
12½	9⅜	NY Shipbuilding	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
99	57	NY Shipbldg pf	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½
109¼	93½	NY Steam pf A (7)	72	71½	72	72
2¾	1⅜	Norfolk & So (h)	109¾	109½	109¾	
14¼	6⅜	No Am Aviation	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25¼	23⅛	North American (1*)	15½	14⅝	15	14⅝
59	52¾	North Amer pf (3)	32½	32⅛	32⅜	32⅜
58¾	23⅞	Northern Pacific	56½	56¼	56¾	56¾
57	50	Northwestern Tel (3)	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	52	52	52	51
		—O—	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
18

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Off From Last Week But Well Above 1935

Commerce and Finance

Wall Street Sees Rising Federal Cost in President's Budget Data

Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chief attention directed in Wall Street to the President's budget message was concentrated, not so much on the continuance of the deficit, which is expected indefinitely, as on the steadily growing size of all the other leading items, including both revenues and expenditures. Particular attention was paid to the sharp increase in revenues expected by the President for the fiscal year which begins next June. The following table shows, in millions of dollars, the revenues, expenditures, and surplus or deficit for the last eleven years.

Year Ended June 30	Revenues	Expenditures	Surplus or Deficit
1938 (Est.)	7294	7694	401
1937 (Est.)	5838	8480	2652
1936	4116	8880	4764
1935	3800	7376	3575
1934	3116	7105	3990
1933	2079	*5143	3063
1932	2066	5154	3148
1931	3317	4220	903
1930	4178	3994	+184
1929	4029	3843	+185
1928	4042	3644	+400

The table shows that revenues have increased in every year since 1932, and for 1938 are estimated at approximately 3½ times those of 1931-1932. The increase has been due to two causes—higher tax rates and larger volume of taxable business.

Government Costs Rise

Groans in Wall Street were particularly loud over the expenditure side of the picture. As appears in the table above, government costs have increased in virtually every year of the last decade, in a relentless upward march. The expenditures would show an even more steady increase if they allowed for the bonus, of which $1,674,000,000 was budgeted for 1936 and $560,000,000 for 1937. After making such allowance, the expenditures for the last four years given above would change as follows:

	Before Allowance for Bonus	After Allowances for Bonus
	(6 Ciphers Omitted)	
1938 (Est.)	7694	7694
1937 (Est.)	8480	7920
1936	8880	7206
1935	7376	7376

Still another adjustment needs to be made in the record of expenditures, on account of the capital outlays for RFC, Commodity Credit Corporation, etc., which began in the last year of the Republican administration. On a fair accounting basis, these should be considered as investments, and neither charged against current expenditures when made, nor credited to them when repaid.

The result of the present method of accounting is to make the expenditures look particularly heavy during the depth of the early depression, when the chief emergency outlays of the Government were in the form of loans to railroads, banks, etc., and to make expenditures look artificially small in recent years when these outlays are being repaid in large volume.

Relief Big Factor

If such allowance is made for these loans and their return, as well as for the bonus, the expenditures of the last seven years look approximately a follows (6 ciphers omitted):

Year	Officially Reported Expenditures	Adjusted for Bonus	Also Adjusted for Capital Outlays and Repayments
1938 (Est.)	7694	7694	8100
1937 (Est.)	8480	7920	8288
1936	8880	7206	7312
1935	7376	7376	7139
1934	7105	7105	5490
1933	5143	5143	4158
1932	5154	5154	4123
1931	4220	4220	4220

By and large it may be said that the increase in expenditures has resulted from a continuance of relief expenditures, at a fairly steady level, and a steady increase in the "ordinary" expenditures. Broken into these two categories, the figures show the following, in millions of dollars:

Year	General or "Ordinary"	Recovery and Relief	Total (Adjusted for Bonus and Capital Items)
	Expenditures		
1938 (Est.)	6247	1853	8100
1937 (Est.)	6122	2166	8288
1936	4536	2776	7312
1935	4070	3069	7139

Wall Street noted that several habits acquired by the President in recent years of budget-drawing were repeated in the current message.

One of these was the habit of expanding original estimates. This was particularly conspicuous in the report on the current fiscal year which will end in June 30, 1937. This week's estimate for 1936-1937 was, of course, the third such official estimate; the first having been made a year ago and the second last September in the interim budget estimate.

Estimates Stepped Up

For comparison purposes, the actual results for the first half of the current fiscal year are available in the daily Treasury reports. Each of these budget estimates exceeds the previous one in all essential details; and on the expenditure side the final actual figures will probably exceed this week's estimates. The figures, in millions of dollars, are as follows:

Official Budget Prediction

	January, 1936	Interim	January, 1937	Actual First Half	Indicated Second Half
Receipts	5654	5666	5828	2158	3670
Expenditures:					
Ordinary	5651	5927	6315	2126	4189
Recov. & relief	1102	1835	2166	1426	740
Total	6753	7762	8481	3552	4928
Deficit	1098	2097	2653	1394	1259

Another habit of the President, or the Budget-Director, repeated in the latest budget message, is that of predicting a decrease in the current deficit below the previous year, and a still smaller deficit during the year to end 18 months from the date of the message. The following table shows the figures given by the President in his four budget messages to date. They show a tendency for the estimate of the current year to be too large, and for the far year ending 18 months later to be too low.

January Budget Message in	Actual Deficit of Previous Year	Deficit Estimated of Current Year	Estimated Results Year to End 18 Months Later
1937	—4764	—2653	—401
1936	—3875	—3235	—1098
1935	—3666	—4989	—4528
1934	—3643	—7309	—1988

In addition, the Street has noted, the President has a habit of giving an even more favorable superficial picture to the budget for future years, by the interpolation in his message of over-hopeful comments and the presentation of so-called "open-end" budgets, in which a large figure for relief is omitted, giving the momentary appearance of a balanced budget.

Hopeful Estimates

Thus in his first budget message (January, 1934), the President presented estimates for the year to end 18 months later which justified the Treasury in presenting the estimate as follows:

Estimate for 1934-1935	
Revenues	3975
Expenditures:	
General	3763
Emergency	723
Total	4486
Deficit	512
Debt retirement	526
Excess of receipts	+14

However, this did not include $2,000,000,000 which the President announced his intention to ask of Congress as a blanket appropriation for relief. With the help of the above calculation the President was able to say, "We should plan to have a balanced budget for the third year of recovery, and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt." Yet the apparent surplus of $14,000,000 was really a deficit estimate of $1,986,000,000, which ultimately turned out to be an actual deficit of $3,575,000,000.

The 1935 budget message stressed the same point. It said, "I am submitting a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed. . . . With th esingle exception of this item (which totaled $4,472,000,000—Ed.) every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs . . . may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to re-employ those who now are without work."

In the 1936 budget the President frankly presented an incomplete budget. He said, "I am not including in this budget estimates for additional relief appropriations." He anticipated that additional work relief money would be necessary but encouraged Congress to hold it under $2,100,000,000. As a result the budget showed an anticipated 1936-1937 deficit of only $1,088,000,000. Eight months later this deficite estimate had to be stepped up an even $1,000,000,000 to $2,097,000,000 which was lifted this week to $2,653,000,000 with two thirds of the allocated relief outlays already spent in the first six months.

Factory Auto Sales Set New High Mark

NEW YORK (AP)—Factory sales of automobiles in December by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association established a record for that month, the association announced.

Covering the figures of all major manufacturers except Ford, the report disclosed shipments of 389,382 cars and trucks, an increase of 14 per cent over November and 21 per cent above shipments for December, 1935. They were 191 per cent above the five-year December average.

It was also revealed that members of the association had the largest volume of last quarter factory sales in history, and total shipments for the year were a record except for those of 1928 and 1929. They were 23 per cent greater than in 1935.

Last quarter shipments were 947,357 units against 828,266 for the final 1935 quarter. For the year they were 3,512,436 against 2,859,163 in 1935.

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Home Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
Roxbury Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Hackensack Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Warren Mall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6

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Retail Business Up 10 to 15 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following the interruption of the holidays, expansion was less marked in some retail trade divisions during the past week, while in others momentum gathered force, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Consumer buying, continues the report, was well sustained by January promotions and the enlarged call for winter needs in districts touched by subzero weather. "White" sales were less numerous than at this season last year and price wark-downs were smaller.

Demand for Piece Goods

"Piece goods were more to the fore in both cotton and silk prints," says the report, "and there was a decided upturn in the sales of blankets, sweaters, and wool hosiery. Winter sports coats were more stressed than the dressy types, but the call for fur garments and daytime dresses was stronger.

"Men's suits, overcoats, and shirts, ski clothes and southern resort apparel were in steady call. Distribution widened in kitchenware, rugs, furniture, pianos, and radios.

Subzero temperatures, accompanied by snow, gave a decided impetus to the movement of winter goods in many sections, and nearly all of the important cities made a better showing than for the period immediately preceding. Although the gains lacked uniformity, retail sales for the country, as a whole, ranged from 10 to 15 per cent larger than for the corresponding opening week of 1936.

Despite the inclement and warm weather, the total for the New England states was 12 to 16 per cent above last year's. The unexpected flurry of buying in the East lifted the volume from 12 to 18 per cent over that for the comparative 1936 week.

Gains Restricted

"Unsettlement caused by the more acute labor disturbances restricted gains in several industrial districts," continues the review, "which narrowed the margin for the Middle West to 12 to 15 per cent over a year ago. The near-blizzard that swept across the Northwest interfered with distribution, but the latter averaged 10 to 12 per cent more than in 1936.

"A small let down in the South still left an advantage of 12 to 20 per cent, as against last year's sales, and for the Southwest it ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. With demand in nearly all Pacific Coast cities curtailed by the continued shipping strike, the rise over 1936 was only 4 to 8 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Good

"Midwinter trade shows, and the eagerness of buyers to cover future needs generously, in order to gain price advantage, accelerated activity in most wholesale divsions this week. Generally low inventories encouraged heavy replacements for current and February selling, while the early date on which Easter falls this year spurred orders in apparel lines, due to fears of delivery delays.

"Reorders and mail requisitions added substantially to the volume, which ranged from 18 to 22 per cent large rthan for the corresponding 1936 week. There was considerable shopping for spring merchandise to check prices, in order to avoid a too sudden jump which would slow the rising trend of consumer buying," concludes the report.

Stocks Are Valued At $59,878,127,946

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As of Jan. 1, 1937, there were 1212 stock issues aggregating 1,360,349,902 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $59,878,127,946, according to a report from the exchange committee on public relations.

As of Jan. 1, 1937, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $1,051,425,161. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore 1.76 per cent.

Last published figures, as of Dec. 1, 1936, 1202 stock issues, aggregating 1,356,122,270 shares; total market value $60,019,557,197; average price $44.26; ratio of member borrowings to market value of all listed shares 1.64 per cent.

As of Jan. 1, 1937, there were 1409 bond issues aggregating $46,280,123,462 par valued listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $45,053,593,776.

Last published figures, as of Dec. 1, 1936: 1408 bond issues aggregating $45,025,928,137 par value; total market value $43,679,640,206; average price $97.01.

Gold Inflow at Denver Mint Hits at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

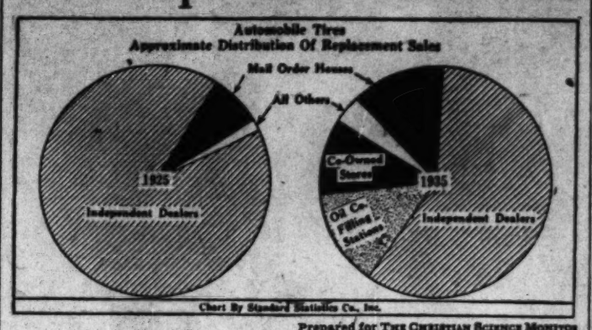
DENVER, Colo.—Reflecting a decided upturn in the mining activities in Colorado during 1936, nine tons of gold, valued at $9,111,751, came into the Denver branch of the United States Mint during December, to set an all-time high in gold receipts for a single month, according to Mint Superintendent Mark A. Skinner.

The value of the gold received in December was $8,334,251, $777,500 more than the value received last October, the previous record month.

Western Auto Supply Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Western Auto Supply Co., have been asked to vote, March 9, on the company's proposal to change each share of class "A" and class "B" into three shares of new common stock all of one class and all voting. A proposal to increase the authorized number of shares and to empower directors to borrow sums aggregating not more than $2,000,000 will also be presented at the meeting to be held at the company's office in Kansas City.

Shift in Distribution of Auto Tire Replacement Sales Noted



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wide changes in methods of distribution of replacement automobile tires have taken place over the past decade. Independent dealers have obtained a steadily declining proportion of total volume, now handling about 60 per cent of the total, as compared with over 90 per cent in 1925, before the growth of mass distributor sales.

Mail order distribution has nearly doubled and a considerable part of the market has been taken from independents by oil company filling stations and manufacturer-owned retail stores.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States is not the only country to be bothered with an accumulation of that tribute to barbarism gold. The gold reserves of the Bank of England have just risen—65 millions in a week, and now stand in its books at over £314 millions, an increase of £114 million in the past year. And the bank values its gold at the old-predevaluation price; if it were revalued at present market price of around 142s per fine ounce, it would be worth about £523 millions.

The note circulation has risen 48 millions in the past year, the mid-December figure was £468 millions. Deposits at the Bank of England were £145 millions. So the reserve ration of gold to note and deposit liabilities was 51.3 per cent, or 14.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

Cluttered Up With Gold

The week's increase of £65 millions was really a transfer of gold from the secret files of the Exchange Equalization Fund to the open bank reserve. In recent months the Account's defense of the existing sterling exchange levels has required it to buy considerable quantities of gold, some of which it has already passed on to the bank.

Repayment by the Banque de France of the £40 millions borrowed before the franc was devalued would have had a considerable effect on the exchange if the Account had not offset the transaction by purchasing nearly £40 milions of gold itself. It seems that as a result of these transactions the Account found itself cluttered up with gold, left unable to prevent a continued demand for sterling from affecting the exchanges.

The bank could get more sterling assets with which to buy more gold as it might think necessary either by getting from Parliament an increase in its borrowing powers, which are limited to £375 millions, or by selling some gold to the Bank of England, although on the latter transaction the Account must stand a book loss equivalent to the difference between the bank's legal purchase price, which remains at predevaluation level, and the market price paid by the Account. This is of course merely a book entry.

The Bank of England is required by law not to issue notes backed only by government securities to an amount greater than £260 millions. This is known as the fiduciary issue. Notes in excess of this amount must be backed by gold; but in time of emergency Parliament can grant the power to increase the fiduciary issue. This week the Chancellor of the Exchequer has directed that the fiduciary issue shall be decreased by 60 millions. Thus the increased gold holding of 65 millions is mostly offset by a decrease in security holdings of 60 millions, and the net increase in the credit base is only 5 millions.

No Deflationary Pressure

In the same week the notes in circulation increased by 8.8 millions, so that if there had been no other changes the reserve in the banking department and the total of bankers deposits would have decreased by 3.8 millions. In fact goverriment deposits fell by 7.1 millions, and the banking department increased its holding of securities by 5.9 millions, so that bankers deposits increased by 9.2 millions.

Mr. Chamberlain was therefore quite right in telling the House of Commons, that the change would not exert any deflationary pressure. In fact, once the Christmas demand for notes declines, the reserve available for the banking department will increase, and bankers' deposits will grow further, unless the banking department sells securities, or the government departments allow their bank balances to build up. It is possible therefore that in the new year the increased gold reserve may have more effect in expanding the reserve in the banking department.

The possibility of an increase in bankers' reserves is not limited to the mere 5 millions left after the Bank of England has increased gold holdings by 65 millions and decreased securities by 60 millions. For according to one interpretation of the act of 1928, the bank may increase the fiduciary again without legislative action, so long as the total does not exceed the 260 millions mark. This step would of course be necessary, and would not affect bankers' deposits if the Exchange Account had to get back its gold to defend a downward pressure on sterling carried to the point where the Account ran short of gold.

More Power to Control Credit

But such a persistent reversal of present tendencies is not anticipated (although Mr. Chamberlain called the transfer "temporary") despite the country's rising import surplus on merchandise trading account.

It is of course agreed that in such an event, the bank should be free to reverse the present arrangement, but it seems to be considered more likely that the bank will be called upon to increase the credit base to accompany the inflationary loan expenditure on naval rearmament which it is expected will be announced in the next session of Parliament. By adopting the device of a changing fiduciary issue the bank has increased its power to control the supply of credit independently of the amount of gold in reserve.

The present course of our recovery is reflected in the latest return for the London Clearing Banks (the nearest British equivalent to the Federal Reserve Member banks). In the year to November deposits of nine banks increased by nearly £170 millions; investments by 7 millions, discounts by 28 millions, and advances by 88 millions. In the earlier stages of the recovery advances had been laggard, but in the last year they have been making up for some of the lost time. Rearmament has helped this increase only slightly so far, but naval rearmament will have a much greater effect.

Commodity prices are still rising, particularly prices of primary products, many of which are regulated by restriction schemes. This may soon become vitally important for British manufacturers who rely upon imports of raw materials. There seems to be no letup in the scarcity of skilled labor in many trades.

Steel Becomes Scarce

Recovery has gone to remarkable lengths in the iron and steel industry, which in England as in so many other countries seemed only recently to be incurably overbuilt. The British industry is not able to supply sufficient for the protected domestic market; imports are controlled by quotas, but with foreign countries arming themselves along with Britain, they are not able to deliver to us the quantities which we could absord, even though the quota limits are exceeded. Despite the increased capacity which has been installed by many companies, it looks as though a new plant, whether at Jarrow or elsewhere, would find a ready market over the next few years at any rate.

A recent test of economists' opinions suggested that care should be taken now to prevent unhealthy stimulation of our indices of production and business activity. Critics of the proposal to adopt checks saw no useful purpose in cutting down production in one industry because another was foolish enough to overexpand. How would producing less houses compensate for producing too many armaments, for example? The official attitude seems to agree more with the critics than with the experts.

Rearmament is to be financed by loan. The way has been made clear for a further expansion of credit. Public works are likely to be increased, not limited, since rising pressure is being put on the Government to do something for South Wales, including the building of a Severn bridge to improve transport facilities. The conclusion seems to be that political objectives override economic; that government must pay attention to today, leave tomorrow to look after itself.

Gain of 12,000 Telephones By Pacific Telephone Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a gain of 12,000 telephones in service in December, lifting the total increase for 1936 to about 123,500 units.

The total of installations on Dec. 31 was 1,663,580, a new high for the company, against a previous high of 1,659,587 in 1930. The recovery from the 1932 low level is about 249,350 stations, or 17.6 per cent.

At the end of last year Pacific Telephone had approximately 11.3 per cent of the Bell System telephones and accounted for 14 per cent of the Bell gain in 1936.

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Board Visualizes Reduction Soon In Excess Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Placing gold imports and newly mined gold in an inactive account and thus removing it as a basis for credit expansion, will not solve the problem of dealing with excess reserves of member banks, say the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly bulletin for January. Excess reserves are now above $2,000,000,000.

Further steps to reduce excess reserves will in all probability be taken soon, such a move having the endorsement of both Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury. This may take the form of another increase in the reserve requirements for member banks.

Rise Due to Gold Imports

Reserve balances of member banks, which have been increasing rapidly in recent years, reached a new high level of $6,800,000,000 in the early part of December, largely as a result of continued gold imports. Of that amount, $4,600,000,000 constituted required reserves and $2,200,000,000 excess reserves.

"From the effective date of the 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements last August to the beginning of December, total reserves of member banks increased $580,000,000," the board said. "Of this increase, $160,000,000 has been absorbed by an increase in required reserve resulting from a growth in member banks' deposit liabilities and $420,000,000 has been added to the excess reserves of member banks throughout the country."

In the three weeks from Dec. 2 to Dec. 23 excess reserves declined by about $320,000,000 as a result of the increase in money in circulation preceding Christmas and in balances of the Treasury at the Reserve banks, built up by quarterly income tax receipts and the sale for cash of new Treasury securities.

"This reduction in reserves, however, is temporary, since the return flow of currency from circulation after the Christmas holidays and disbursements by the Treasury out of its balances with the Reserve banks may be expected to build up member bank reserves in January to a level at least as high as that at the beginning of December," the board said.

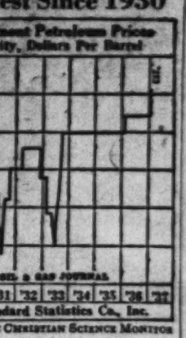
To Hold Down Reserves

"The new Treasury policy of offsetting the effect of gold movements on reserves will prevent any further increase that might result from additional gold imports and purchases of domestic gold."

In discussing the new Treasury policy the board said its operation would permit neutralizing the effect on member bank reserves of future gold acquisitions or sales of such gold. The effect on reserves of additions to the gold supply from imports or new production will be offset by the sale to the public of an equivalent amount of United States Government obligations and by the setting aside of the purchased gold in an inactive account of the Treasury.

"In this way," the board said, "the gold will be kept out of the country's credit base. An outward movement of gold acquired through the sale of bills will be similarly offset by the purchase or redemption of United States obligations in the market, thus restoring to it the funds lost through the export of gold. To this extent, therefore, the volume of member-bank reserves will neither increase nor decrease as the result of changes in the supply of gold."

Crude Oil Prices Highest Since 1930



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The price of crude petroleum is traced on the accompanying chart for the past eight years.

Present prices are higher than at any time since the beginning of the depression.

Bank of America Earnings Expand 38 P. C. in 1926

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The year-end statement of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association just released showed marked growth of the institution during 1936, its deposits gaining $143,700,000 and its resources standing at $1,430,000,000.

Earnings for the year also showed continued improvement, totaling $22,522,000 for the year. During this period $8,000,000 was paid in dividends, $4,090,000 was allocated to reserves for depreciation and amortization, and $6,274,000 to reserves for contingencies, prior year's taxes, etc., and $4,156,000 was added to surplus and undivided profits. Earnings for 1936 represent an increase of 38.3 per cent over the amount earned in 1935, which was $16,276,000. Transamerica Corporation which owns 99.65 per cent of the bank's stock received the bulk of the dividends paid.

In commenting on the bank's statement, President L. M. Giannini said: "One of the significant features of the year's operation has been an expansion of all classes of loans to bring about a net increase of more than $81,067,000.

"It is also significant," said Mr. Giannini, "that the Bank of America has further expanded its statewide facilities during the year and has rounded out its organization through the addition of 44 new branches, bringing the total number to 475 branches in 294 California communities. Of these branches, nine are operated by the Bank of America (California), the associated state bank, with total resources of $29,540,000 and earnings for the year of more than $930,000."

Japan's Foreign Trade in 1936 Hits New High

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Japan's foreign trade in 1936 reached an all-time high figure of 5,725,875,000 yen (approximately $1,631,000,000), it was announced today.

Of the total, the equivalent of $796,000,000 represented exports, while imports amounted to $834,000,000, the excess of imports totaling $38,000,000. Imports increased $45,390,000 over 1935 and exports $88,350,000.

The published statistics indicated rayon production during the year reached the record total of 274,500,000 pounds, surpassing that of all other countries, including the United States, which, it was estimated here, produced 270,000,000 pounds.

Santa Fe Allotted Fort Worth Road In Texas by ICC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered modification of its national consolidation plan to permit acquisition by the Atchison, Tokepa & Santa Fe Railway of control of the 200-mile Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway. Originally, the commission allocated the road to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, which still controls the property.

The Santa Fe, under the terms of the commission's order, would acquire for $1,519,325 in cash all of the 2,928,300 shares of capital stock and $4,467,000 of first-mortgage bonds outstanding of the Rio open-account indebtedness except a small part to be assumed by a subsidiary of the St. Louis-San Francisco.

As part of its order, the commission authorized the St. Louis-San Francisco & Texas Railway, a subsidiary of the Frisco in Texas, to acquire certain terminal properties of the Rio Grande company in and near Fort Worth, together with several cattle traps embracing about 7900 acres of land. For these the Texas company is to assume $543,500 of open-account indebtedness of the Rio Grande which otherwise would be assumed by the Santa Fe.

The Texas company further was authorized by the commission to operate under trackage rights over that part of the main line of the Rio Grande which connects with the latter's South Belt lines at Belt Junction, Texas.

Under the plan of acquisition approved by the commission, the Rio Grande would be operated under lease by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, a subsidiary of the purchasing road.

Freight Loadings Have 8.5 P. C. Gain Over 1935 Period

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 567,953 cars.

This was an increase of 25,735 cars, or 4.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week and an increase of 46,127, or 8.5 per cent, compared with a year ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Gain Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	242,265	17,390	42,291
Less-than-carlot merchandise	132,592	*397	8,684
Coal	131,137	7,181	*15,232
Grain & grain prod's	25,727	1,539	659
Western districts	8,687	1,488	578
Livestock	11,644	1,783	629
Western districts	8,687	1,488	578
Forest products	25,075	*3,324	3,818
Ore	8,969	1,446	4,247
Coke	10,544	117	1,040

*Decrease.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15
Money Available for
HOME MORTGAGES

THE NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK OF BOSTON
Established 1853

Main Office 30 Congress Street *Roxbury Office 2343 Washington Street*

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1936

★

Resources

Cash and Due from Banks	$12,713,633.23
United States Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	8,545,091.31
Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	2,658,135.43
State and Municipal Obligations	752,388.49
Commercial Paper due within six months	1,399,007.52
Brokers Call Loans	654,150.00
Securities due within eighteen months	234,474.47
Other Loans and Discounts	8,156,928.65
Other Bonds and Securities	314,170.76
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Stock	120,000.00
Customers' Acceptance Liability	138,709.89
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures	102,757.13
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	88,602.63
	$35,878,049.51

Liabilities

Capital	$ 1,500,000.00
Surplus	2,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	322,775.47
Reserve for Contingencies	27,377.59
Deposits	31,312,721.83
Acceptances	138,709.89
Accrued Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	68,507.54
Other Liabilities	7,957.19
	$35,878,049.51

OVER EIGHTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BANKING SERVICE

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Assists for Everybody Might Solve the Scorer's Problem in Pro Hockey

Players Grumbling For More Assists

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is more than a little grumbling going on in the Boston Bruin dressing room these days. Particularly after home games in which the local sharpshooters score goals. As long as four years ago the writer had the honor of being among the group of official scorers. In those days the ruling on assists credited where goals were scored was largely a matter of judgment—and judgment that had flexibility.

For the past few years the scoring race has been as much one between scorers of the various cities as players on the ice. About all a favored son had to do to get an assist was to be on the ice at the time a goal was scored, even if he were doing no more than wave to a friend in the upper gallery. The rush to the timer's box following a goal was far more dangerous than the game itself with ambitious players dashing madly over to get their name on the scorer's sheet.

Three and four assists were common and when the fourth man was overlooked by the scorer the screeching and moaning of the players and the mobbing of the scorer in the dressing room following the game constituted another near riot. The climax came when Boston scorers determined to test the sincerity of assists last year by actually awarding one to Tiny Thompson, the Bruin goalie, when a goal resulted from his passout from the Boston net.

Scoring Rules Revised

This season Frank Calder, president of the league, revised the scoring rules and allowed only one assist to a goal and no assists on a rebound. That looked like the answer and the local scorer, Bill Grimes, has followed the rule to the letter. But it has been short lived elsewhere, especially when scorers from Montreal, Chicago and other cities include assists on goals scored and description of the play definitely states they were scored on rebounds.

The Bruins have seen this in their trips on the road only to return here, make similar plays on Boston ice, hear assists awarded over the Garden amplifier and then find out that officially no assist was given. They have stood this game after game, have listened patiently to the league ruling, have admitted the ruling should be upheld but can't understand why the other fellow should get them in the other rink.

All in all these Bruin players are fully justified in expressing dissatisfaction. If the other scorers are lenient it is not fair to Boston players to be deprived by strict interpretation here. While their dissatisfaction may tend to foster exaggeration, they do claim that a difference of practically 20 points has resulted.

In one sense of the word these continued complaints against the manner in which scoring is handled likely will result in a far less satisfactory ruling eventually. Perhaps assists will be abolished entirely since there seems to be no means of controlling a uniform and equal interpretation around the circuit. Any system, whether it be free awarding of assists or no assists, that will standardize and distribute with fairness would be a welcome addition.

Although out of the scoring for four years, the writer still listens to the wail of the hockey player who was "robbed" of an assist on so-and-so's goal. The only solution would be to give every man on the side of the team scoring a goal an assist and half an assist to players who are on the injured list, and then at the end of the season throw away all the assists and count only the goals.

* * *

With Jack Portland out of action for tomorrow's night game against Detroit, the Bruins are decidedly handicapped. If Hooley Smith were available he could replace Portland on the defense, but the problem of using Dit Clapper as a rear-guard candidate is not so reassuring. Milton Schmidt again returns to the Bruins and the youngster certainly does hop up and down from the Bruins to Providence and back again.

Tonight Rangers are at Montreal and Canadiens seek victory at Toronto. Tomorrow night the Bruins will face Detroit for the fourth time having been defeated in the three other engagements. Also billed tomorrow will be a return match between Rangers and Montreal, but this time in New York. The other game tomorrow night finds the Toronto Maple Leafs at Chicago.

Former and Present College Stars

By a Staff Photographer
Frankie Spain of the Boston Olympics (Left) and George Ford, Harvard Hockey Captain

Playing and Managing Too Strenuous—Quinn

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Quinn can always be depended upon in a "pinch." Whenever baseball news is scarce and the local scribes are in search of fuel for the well-known Hot Stove League, the popular president and general manager of the Boston Bees never fails to step up to the plate and make a base hit.

Yesterday the subject of playing managers arose.

Last season there were exactly nine managers on the active playing list throughout the major leagues—Cochrane, Cronin, Dykes and Hornsby in the American, and Terry, Traynor, Prisch, Wilson and Grimm in the National. Perhaps never before in the history of the sport had so many playing pilots existed in the big show.

Retire to Bench

But when the 1937 pennant races get under way in April, four and possibly five of these aforementioned leaders will be running their teams from the bench, or the coaching lines. They are content to let younger and less experienced players take care of their duties on the field.

Did Bob Quinn think there was any particular reason why the ranks of playing managers were decreasing, or did he think it just a coincidence that four or five men should reach the end of their active days at approximately the same time?

"I have always maintained, and always shall maintain, that playing regularly and trying to manage a major league ball club is too large an assignment for any one man," began the Bees' front-office boss. "Of course some fellow will probably come along with the argument that Bill Terry, Mickey Cochrane, Joe Cronin and many other players have won pennants and world championships as active managers. But over a period of years, the task is too great for a man to be outstandingly successful.

Cochrane An Example

"The best example I can think of at the moment is Mickey Cochrane," continued Quinn. "Mike was a great manager in his first year at Detroit because the 'breaks' all went his way. He had little reason to sit up nights worrying about losing streaks and injuries. But look at what happened to him last season when he ran into trouble. The reaction of the team's poor showing almost forced Cochrane out of baseball for all time.

"Only a great ball player has even an outside chance to make the grade as a playing manager," Quinn pointed out. "The ordinary player will make many mistakes. And how can he criticize his fellow men for errors when he is making them himself?

"Perhaps the most successful playing pilot was Fred Clarke, the former Pittsburgh star. Fred, of course, was an outstanding player. Frank Chance and 'Pop' Anson also had high records, but both had great teams to work with. All they needed to do was decide who would pitch today, tomorrow and the day after. No manager, not even McGraw, could win pennants without capable ball players.

"Of the present day group, Terry, Grimm, Hornsby and Traynor are certainly close to the end of their active days. Wilson, Frisch and Dykes may be in the same class. Of course it is true that all these men have played big league ball for a long time, and should be thinking about hanging up their gloves, but managerial duties have unquestionably speeded up their inactivity. Yes, I'll take a bench manager every time!"

Perry vs. Vines Match at Garden Interests Fans

Fred Perry of England, retired world's amateur tennis champion, who on Wednesday evening last made a sensational professional debut at Madison Square Garden, before the largest crowd ever to witness an American tennis match, defeating Ellsworth Vines, world's professional champion, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, will face Vines again in Boston Garden, Monday evening, Jan. 18.

Perry surprised the tennis world by the handy manner in which he drubbed Vines. Although the Englishman was playing his first professional match, and before 17,630 persons, as well as being unfamiliar with play on an indoor court under calcium lights, he hustled like a veteran of the money game and confounded the predictions that Vines would run him off the canvas court.

While New York fans were compelled to pay tops of $9.90 for a record one night tennis gate of $58,-119.50, the professional racketers will perform in the local garden at the usual conservative prices of the North Station establishment. That, too, will not be the only advantage that local fans will have over the New Yorkers. When Perry and Vines face each other over the Boston Garden net, Vines will have shaken the "off-feeling" he had in his first contest with the renowned Perry. And, Perry, too, will be better by having accustomed himself to the indoor type of play.

While George V. Brown can't expect the Boston gate to compare with New York's grand total, he knows that Boston Garden can comfortably accommodate just as many people as can the New York Garden—and George already feels that the local Garden's total of 15,000-odd seats are going to be pretty well occupied. Any doubt that Boston is seriously interested in the forthcoming tennis matches between Perry and Vines, who are accompanied on this visit by Bruce Barnes and George M. Lott Jr., can be checked Winnie Walsh, the Garden operator who cares for the incoming seat reservation calls.

Miss Walsh is a good crowd judger, having gained her experience through eight years of Garden service.

U. S. Tennis Body Cannot Finance Women's Cup Play

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Already burdened with the expense of financing two international teams, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has taken a stand against any competition for women players along the lines of Davis Cup.

Such a team series has been proposed by the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia to the International Lawn Tennis Association, which will hold its annual meeting in March at Paris.

A footnote to the proposal listed among the items of business in the annual program of the U. S. L. T. A.'s convention here next month, reads: "Opposed by the U. S. L. T. A. executive committee." In other words, that's the way the American delegate will vote at Paris.

The National Association has been sponsoring and financing a Davis Cup team since 1900, when Dwight F. Davis offered the trophy for international competition. It was all right when Uncle Sam was winning the cup, reaping rich gate receipts from the interzone final and challenge rounds. But since losing the cup to France, 10 years ago, it's been a costly proposition sending a team abroad annually until last year, when the United States was eliminated by Australia at Germantown.

Then, there's the matter of financing the women's Wightman Cup team, which goes abroad to meet England every other year.

Women's tennis in this country, from a gate receipt aspect, has been anything but a financial success. When the Helens, Moody and Jacobs, were duelling, national tournaments showed a slight profit. Public apathy toward the women's tournament had a lot to do with the association's decision to combine both men's and women's championships two years ago.

A year ago the association ruled that in all sanctioned tournaments played on grass courts "the use of spikes shorter than ½ inch is prohibited." Before the '36 outdoor season got under full steam, however, the regulation was suspended.

Now the executive committee will recommend to the annual meeting prohibition of spikes "longer than ⅜ of an inch." The long and short of it is that spikes, of any length, make a turf court look like a washboard. But under wet conditions, they're absolutely necessary.

California's dominant spot in the national tennis sun was re-emphasized with the announcement of rankings in the junior boys' and girls' divisions. Top honors went to Californians. Julius Heldman of Hollywood was ranked the No. 1 junior; John Kramer of Monticello, the No. 1 boy; and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, the leading lady. It supplied the No. 2's, too: Joe Hunt, Los Angeles; Harper Ink, San Diego, and Eleanor Dawson, Piedmont.

Garden Hockey Looms Tonight As Season's Best

Garden Lineup Tonight

Harvard		Dartmouth
Harding, lw	rw,	Mather
Ford, c	c,	Lewis
Pope, rw	lw,	Costello
Hicks, ld	rd,	Allen
Allen, rd	ld,	Feeley
Mahoney, g	g,	Goding

Harvard Spares—Cutter, Roberts, Mecham, Callaway, Stone, Carr, Jameson, Ecker, Emerson, Kidder.

Dartmouth Spares—Walsh, Foster, Devlin, Eglehoff, Barrett, Clark, Bennett, Otis, Faegre.

Harvard's powerful hockey team, still glowing from its 80-minute victory over Toronto in the Arena last Thursday night, runs into another Double-Eye league foe tonight when Dartmouth rolls into the Boston Garden. This will be the second league game this week for both teams, Dartmouth losing to Toronto, 10-1 at Hanover last Tuesday night.

While the Crimson-Green affair will be the feature game of the evening, the undefeated Boston Olympics will engage Toronto directly after the boys from Harvard and Dartmouth have finished.

Harvard Favored

Coach Joe Stubb's boys are highly favored to beat Dartmouth in tonight's tilt as a result of their showing over Toronto. However, that game served to take considerable pep out of the Crimson skaters and may slow them down against the Green speedsters. On the other hand Dartmouth has had four days rest and is likely to be in top form.

Although Ed Cutter has been slated to start on the second line with George Roberts and John Mechem, it is not definite whether he will be able to play. Without Cutter's services Harvard will be seriously handicapped, especially because Joe Patrick, who was moved into the second line against Toronto to take Cutter's place, was injured and will be out of tonight's game.

This will force Stubbs to move Louis Carr into the second line and put John Callaway on the third line with Peter Stone an Win Jameson. Harvard's first line will consist of Capt. George Ford at center, Ralph Pope at right wing and the sophomore flash, Austie Harding at left wing.

Goalie George Mahoney has earned himself first string rating as a result of his high class exhibition against Toronto. In front of him will be Traff Hicks and Russ Allen, two hard checking defensemen.

Olympics Seek Fifth

Dartmouth has a veteran first line with Dick Lewis at center, John Costello at left wing and Forest Mather on the right flank. This line has been outstanding this season and is expected to give a creditable account of itself against Harvard. On the Green's defense are two rugged sophomores who have no qualms about checking speeding skaters. They are Jim Feeley and Jim Allen. Wes Goding will be in the goal.

The Olympics will be out to measure the Toronto pucksters an drun their total string of victories to five straight. However, Coach Ace Bailey of the varsity says that he is going to see if something can't be done to pin a defeat on Coach Eddie Jeremiah's boys.

The opening whistle for the Dartmouth-Harvard game will be tooted at 8 o'clock and fans may be assured that it will be one thrilling night of hockey.

Jumbo Hoopsters Face Long, Hard Court Schedule

After a two weeks' layoff, Tufts College varsity basketball team swings back into action tonight when the powerful and rangy Rutgers quintet is encountered at the Cousens Gymnasium, Medford.

Although Coach Arthur Cochran's team has not measured quite up to the usual Jumbo standards this season, the genial mentor looks for a satisfactory showing in tonight's game as well as in future contests.

Team Lacks Height

"Of course," he pointed out, "we lack the all-around height requisite of real good basketball teams. And because of this we shall be forced to depend on speed, aggressiveness, and clever floor work to make up for this handicap."

Tony Wojciechowski, sharpshooting junior from Webster, is the scoring ace of the team. He holds down the center position because of his 6ft. 3ins. which, incidentally, makes him the tallest man on the team. Other Tufts players, when standing beside their center, look small.

In their two games played, Tufts defeated American International College of Springfield in the opener, 41-26, and gave Boston University a battle all the way, only to lose out in the closing minutes of play, 35-28.

Collier Improving

Playing the regular guard positions for the Jumbos are two Lynn boys. At right guard is Capt. Lewis Kyrios, a steady defensive player and exceptionally good at looping in long shots. Pairing with Kyrios is Bennie Collier, a junior. Collier has shown rapid improvement and is expected to be one of the mainstays of the team this season as well as next.

At the forward positions Coach Cochran has the veterans, Tony Spath of Plymouth and Al Galuszka, a junior from Chicopee Falls. These boys team well together and have shown considerable speed as well as ball-handling ability.

For reserves Tufts has several capable men. Both Robert and John Boyd, the Wallingford, Conn., twins, are steady, capable players. Robert plays a forward position while brother John is a center. Coach Cochran said that opposing teams have no difficulty in keeping tabs of the "twins" because John is four inches taller than Robert.

Keith Forced Out

In James Weldon, a sophomore from Medford, Cochran has a general all-around handy man. He is the first string substitute for whatever position that needs to be filled. Charles Van Ummerson, a senior from Somerville, is available for reserve guard duty and will probably see plenty of service in the next two weeks because of an injury to the veteran Roger Keith, Tufts 1936 football captain, that will keep him benched for the next few games. Keith as well as being a dependable guard was also used at the forward position when necessary.

Coach Cochran said the schedule that the Jumbos are called upon to play this year is the hardest ever tackled by a Tufts team. "We hope to win our share," Cochran said, "but which ever way the score reads I feel that the games will be close." The schedule:

Jan. 9—Rutgers at Tufts; 13—Brown at Tufts; 16—W. P. I. at Worcester; 19—M. I. T. at Cambridge; 23—Alumni at Tufts.

Feb. 3—Dartmouth at Hanover; 6—University of New Hampshire at Tufts; 10—Boston University at Tufts; 13—Williams at Williamstown; 19—Rhode Island State at Tufts; 23—Northeastern at Tufts; 25—Harvard at Tufts; 27—Brown at Providence.

March 3—Massachusetts State at Tufts; 5—Springfield at Springfield.

Six League Teams Battling Tonight

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Six of the seven teams of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball league settle down to the serious business of their championship race tonight after various preparatory moves which included two pre-holiday league games.

Three games mark the resumption of activity. Columbia's defending champions, with last year's team intact except for Bill Nash, star guard, opens its campaign against Cornell at Ithaca. Pennsylvania, early leader and co-favorite in the race with Columbia, plays at home against Dartmouth while Princeton entertains Harvard, which looms as a threat for the first time since it rejoined the league a few years ago.

Penn opened the campaign in December by whipping Harvard but the Crimson turned around and trounced a promising Cornell team. Columbia has shown plenty of strength in its non-league games and Cornell, with a bigger, more experienced team than it has had for several seasons, may turn out to be troublesome. Neither Dartmouth nor Princeton has shown much.

Yale, the seventh league member, plays Army at West Point today, preparing for its league opener next week.

* * *

Two of three teams tied for the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference, Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech come to grips on the latter's court in tonight's only Conference game. Each has won one game to share the top place with West Virginia.

* * *

The second Western Conference team to invade the metropolitan area this season, Ohio State, makes its bow at Madison Square Garden, against New York University in the feature game of a doubleheader. The preliminary clash brings together Long Island University and Duquesne, victim of a 32-20 upset by Villanova at Philadelphia.

College Basketball Results

Albion 33, Defiance 30.
Baltimore 46, Wilson T. 18.
Baylor 25, Arkansas 22.
Bloomsburg T. 33, Susquehanna 19.
Capital 31, Bowling Green 21.
Case 38, Michigan State 34.
Clarkson 38, Buffalo 25.
Concordia 34, St. Olaf 27.
Earlham 40, Wabash 22.
Georgia 36, Chattanooga 17.
Indiana S. T. 31, Eastern Illinois T. 20.
Johns Hopkins 41, Washington C. 38.
Kalamazoo 33, Detroit Tech 26.
Kentucky 59, Creighton 36.
Louisiana C. 39, Louisiana Tech 17.
Louisiana State 32, Rice 29.
Lowell T. S. 36, Panzer 30.
Marietta 59, Ashland 12.
Millsaps 45, Loyola (N. O.) 30.
Mississippi 63, Fulton 25.
Mississippi State 27, Florida 25.
Monmouth 24, Cornell C. 21.
Montclair T. 42, New Britain 34.
Morningside 22, South Dakota 21.
Murray 42, Mississippi C. 27.
N. C. State 40, South Carolina 36.
Newark S. N. 29, Princeton Seminary 26.
Peru Normal 29, Nebraska Wes. 26.
Pratt Institute 40, Davis and Elkins 38.
Rider 50, Ithaca 49.
Rutgers 44, Springfield 41.
Southwestern 38, Birmingham South. 26.
St. Cloud T. 38, Moorhead T. 26.
S. T. of Buffalo 35, Allegheny 25.
Stephen F. Austin 59, Mexico Y.M.C.A. 22.
St. Vincent 39, Grove City 30.
T. and M. 51, Ursinus 24.
Temple 52, Niagara 38.
Texas Christian 23, Texas 21.
Towson T. 30, Gallaudet 25.
Union 39, Transylvania 36.
Virginia 33, William and Mary 30.
Villanova 32, Duquesne 20.
Washington and Lee 51, Maryland 27.
Waynesburg 50, W. Va. Wesleyan 34.
Western Kentucky T. 39, Howard 23.

The "Where to Dine" Group
which regularly appears on this page will be found on
Page 10
in this edition.

Eight Meets for Rams

KINGSTON, R. I., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Rhode Island State track team has meets scheduled with Brown, Manhattan and St. John's University of Brooklyn, according to the schedule released last night. The Rams also will compete in the Harvard relays, New England Intercollegiate, I. C. 4-A and national collegiate meets.

The schedule: April 17, Brown at Providence; April 24, Harvard relays; May 1, Brooklyn College; May 8, Manhattan at Kingston; May 15, St. John's at Kingston; May 22, New England intercollegiates; May 29, I. C. A. A. A. championships at Philadelphia; June 15, national collegiates.

Cook to Maroons Rumored

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—A report that Tommy Cook, veteran center, would be sold by the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team to the Montreal Maroons created comment today among Chicago hockey fans. Cook, who has been with the Hawks seven years, is under suspension for violating training regulations. It was understood the Hawks made no progress in efforts to trade Cook, who had a bad season in 1935-36.

Week-End Hockey

Saturday

National League

New York Rangers at Montreal Maroons.
Montreal Canadiens at Toronto.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Syracuse at Springfield.
Providence at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Louis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Montreal Maroons at New York Rangers.
Toronto at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

International-American League

Springfield at Syracuse.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Providence at New Haven.

American Association

Kansas City at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at St. Louis.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wilmer Allison and Helen Jacobs ranked No. 1 tennis players of country.

Five Years Ago

Francis Ouimet named captain of Walker Cup team by U. S. G. A.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—Boston Garden, Boston Olympics vs. Toronto and Harvard vs. Dartmouth, 8 p. m.; Boston Arena, Commercial League contests, 7:30.

Squash Racquets—Middlesex Bowl final (Ware vs. Cornish) at Union Boat Club, 4.

Bowling—N. E. candlepin championship final at Commonwealth Recreation Alleys, Allston, 7.

Wrestling—Tufts at M. I. T., 8.

Coming

College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena, Jan. 12.

Pro Hockey—Chicago Hawks at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 12.

Basketball—Boston University vs. Worcester Polytechnic at B. U. Gym., Jan. 13.

Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden, Jan. 14.

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.

Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.

Eastern Amateur Hockey
Pittsburgh 4, Hershey 0.

College Hockey Result
Minnesota 2, Dawson-Fairbanks 1.

Hockey Exhibition
New York Americans 8, Sea Gulls 4.

College Polo Result
Cornell 24, 112th F. A. 17.

Hugh Stadium Proposed By Representative

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Congress soon will be asked to build the world's largest sports stadium here, seating 300,000 and dwarfing Chicago's Soldiers Field and Philadelphia's Sesquicentennial Bowl.

"I'm going to introduce such a measure in a few days," Representative Charles N. Crosby (D-Pa.) said today. "I feel reasonably certain it will be adopted."

A former football player at Western Reserve University and gridiron coach at Allegheny College, Crosby wants to make Washington the nation's sports center and the site of the annual Army-Navy football game.

"Thousands have been turned away from the Chicago and Philadelphia stadiums, seating more than 100,000, for the service school game," he pointed out.

Crosby visions an athletic plant where baseball and polo games, track meets, political conventions and parades could be held.

He believes that with suitable seating capacity the Olympic Games could be held here sometime. He plans to ask Congress to make a direct grant of money to build the stadium, and figures that rentals would enable the repayment of the money within 40 years.

He estimated it might cost $1,000,000.

P. G. A. to Continue Under Present Set Up

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Controversy between George R. Jacobus, president of the National Professional Golfers' Association, and Robert E. Harlow, recently removed manager of the P. G. A. tournament bureau, reached another boiling stage yesterday.

As Harlow called a meeting last night of pro golfers here for the Los Angles open, Jacobus from Sarasota, Fla., issued a statement severely criticizing Harlow's attempt to reopen the row that followed when he was removed from the tournament job last month.

Ed Dudley of Augusta, Ga., chairman of the P. G. A. tournament committee, declared the committee was standing pat under the present set up, with Fred Corcoran of Boston, newly appointed in Harlow's place.

Dudley said the association would follow the tournament schedule arranged with sponsors throughout the country.

U. S. G. A. Abandons Match Play System

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 9

The United States Golf Association today abandoned its all-match play system for its national amateur championship, effective with the 1937 tournament, and returned its former order of qualifying tests.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Room Suites
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BOSTON, 226-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath refrigeration; resident manager 236 Bay State Rd., Apt. 1 Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each house.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., 33 Green Street—Five large rooms, colonial house; all improvements; $35 heated. JAMaica 0092-W.

MIAMI, FLA. — Baxter's lovely new apartments; near bay; Frigidaires; quiet; weekly, monthly; everything furnished; or season. 921 N. E. 86th St.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — Pleasant 6-room apartment, second floor; near Christian Science church, trains, schools, stores; rent reasonable. New No. 2643-M.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 3-room apartment, immediately; 3 months or longer; unusual location; easy transportation; reasonable. Westchester County, N. Y. Beverly 0419-J.

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FOR RENT

Four-room apartment, fully furnished; for 4 months. Apply 204 Bay State Rd., Boston. Tel. KENmore 3110.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 59 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
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Call BLU 7470 20 minutes from Boston

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EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 210 East 60th St., New York City.

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FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 28th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4987

HELP WANTED—MEN

FARMER and handyman, to take care of stock, chickens, dogs, etc., and do general work around farm within 50 miles from New York City; salary $75 per month, with house and farm provisions included; married or single; must be Christian Scientist. Please write, giving age, experience and other particulars to Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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973 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; Brookline 0 N. 2364.
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Annuities—Monthly Income—Insurance
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S. SIMON, 226 W. 34th St., N. Y. LA. 4-0300

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. Watches, diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 332 Washington St., Boston.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE S. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2800.

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WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
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HOLLY HILL, FLA.—New five-room cottage on the river front; terms reasonable. Box 68, South of the postoffice.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Beautifully furnished rooms, double and single; private baths; home cooking; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 227 St. Paul St. LON. 6984.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant, warm room with board, near Coolidge Corner; home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Bea. 3728.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—2 front rooms; suitable business people; meals served; also warm pent house. Wakelin, 336 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Cir. 6906.

BOSTON—Sunny front room in private family, comfortably furnished; near The Mother Church; Christian Scientist preferred. Ken. 4054.

BOSTON—137 Bay State Rd., water side; pleasant rooms; one with twin beds, private bath, open fireplace. Circle 7788.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street — Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 0682.

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DESIRABLE room, overlooking the Fenway; single or double. 58 The Fenway, Suite 8, Boston. Tel. KENmore 7688.

FLORIDA, Ocala, 320 4th St.—Sunny furnished room, twin beds, connecting bath; Christian Scientist preferred; couple; season; 5 miles Silver Springs. Write MRS. BESSIE J. LEIGH.

FLORIDA St. Petersburg, Sea Breeze, 332 Beach Drive, North — Attractively furnished rooms, close in; facing Tampa Bay. Same management, The Clary, Charlotte, N. C.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St., 3-F—Exceptionally desirable single, double, suitable two; if seen appreciated. $3.00 up. Rice.

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GENTLEMAN (bachelor) with good position wants room, midtown, West Side, congenial; rent $4.00 weekly. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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A love story set to music!
THAT GIRL PARIS
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Tickets now at Box Office (Steinway)

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COHAN & HARRIS present
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Evgs. 55c to $2.75 Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20, tax incld.

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SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
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Concert Hall—Barbizon Plaza
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Miss Dora Duby, dancer; Miss Juliet, monologist; and Miss Virginia Rea, soprano; in a joint recital for the Benefit of The Winnwood School of Lake Grove.
Tickets $2.50 (tax exempt) by mail or telephone from F. Hawkins, 11 West 42nd St. Fe 9-1292.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate for a line for one or two insertions like a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 1/2 a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
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Complete Car Service
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ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
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Orange Ave., PHONE 3176
West Concord near

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Electrical
HAROLD N. LANG
Everything Electrical
General Electric Mazda Lamps
14 W. Washington Phone 3500

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER-SUPPLY CO.
Mills and Nebraska
Roofing—Paints
ORLANDO PHONE 3112

"FLORIDA MAID" DRESS SHOP
New location: 117 E. Livingston
Dressmaking
Alterations Remodeling
Reasonable Prices

THE PERRYDELL
122 EAST GORE AVENUE
Showing Beautiful Children's Dresses. Also Silk and Cotton Suede Dresses, Suits and Hats.
At Amazingly Reasonable Prices

PALM BEACH

Breakfast
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Formerly, Topolino
Now under entirely new management.
15 Via Parigi Palm Beach Phone 7048

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
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Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear

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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
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FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

"JUST following a happy holiday season with many expressions of good will and an ever increasing patronage of Alfar Dairy Products. We take this opportunity of thanking our friends for their splendid support and wish them one and all success and prosperity during the year 1937."

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
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CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Telephone 4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

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Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 68011—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second St. North

"We Fix 'Em Quick"
Riteway Shu-Fixry
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
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Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management.

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service

Expert operators
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 8th St. N. Phone 6896

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

in
Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVENS FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

in
Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
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FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVENS FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

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ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
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You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

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Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
Phone 5236 552 Mulberry St.

STROBERG
BODY & FENDER WORKS
Rebuilders of Automobiles
Fender Straightening
Duco Refinishing
Mulberry and Broadway Phone 3051

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ASHEVILLE

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your Party Needs
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LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/a a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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PORTOFINO Italian Riviera, furnished flat to let, English home; 4 rooms, bath, kitchen; finest view on coast, facing south. Box W-593, BCM/CSM, London.

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Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
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Trade Marks and Designs.

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PHILATELIST
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Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL-KOKS-CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(C. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Hofbrodtade 3 Tel. Cent. 1423

HOLLAND

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CONTRACTOR
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Tel. 554920 Otis 23978
v Weede van Dykveldstr. Ti. 72. 73a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 2
Tel. 330728 b. z. g. 394544

SEE NEXT PAGE

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches (Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slottsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets ● Curtains ● Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm
Kungsgatan 50 Göteborg

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
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"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG
Books—Magazines—Stationery
Bibliotèksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants.
Floral Tributes arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 28.399 Streitgasse 3

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

GAUTSCHY KUHN A. G.
BAUMLEINGASSE 10
TRICOT-KLEIDER auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen,
Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

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Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17, Tel. 22.331

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
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WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)
ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.

O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516
Hairdressing — Manicure
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 9 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE (Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Bossart
Effingerstr. 1, Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 44.78 PRIVAT 28.28

GENEVA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE GENÈVE
Articles de ménage
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

Boulangerie - Patisserie
Frederic Petronio
RUE VALLIN 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS Petits Fours CAKES

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marche and 15 Rue de Rive

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4, Place du Molard

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES
DEMENAGEMENTS
TRANSPORT OF PIANOS
Jean Riotton
7 rue Lombard (Près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné Tel. 41.773

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
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Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

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TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

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COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

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4, RUE ST. FRANCOIS
EVERYTHING
for the Home
Agencies for
Mapping & Webb and Wedgwood

EPICERIE - PRIMEURS
ANNEN-BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73 Tel. 25.122
GROCER and GREENGROCER
GOODS DELIVERED

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8.
Mme. Cavin. TEL. 29.748

ZURICH

KOLIBRI
Nüschelerstrasse 30
(gegenüber Kaufleuten)
Zürich's behagliches Familien TEA ROOM
Restaurant Without Alcohol
J. GABELLON-Bosshardt

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
GOTTLIER SCHEDLER
Trink- und Kocheler
Tel. 71.291 (Häfliger) Zürich Werdstrasse 4 (Eggs).

ZURICH (Continued)

Rudolf Sänger
BLUMENGESCHÄFT
Zurich, Kappelergasse 16. Klosbachstrasse 45
Tel. 52.627 Tel. 47.506
(FLOWERS)

ALL SPORTS ARTICLES
Sporthaus Bächtold
ZURICH, Rämistrasse 3, b/Bellevue

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthenschergasse

GAUTSCHY KUHN A. G.
Bahnhofstrasse, 46.
Eingang Augustinergasse.
TRICOT-KLEIDER auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa's
SMARTEST STORES!
Cape Town
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Also Trading as
BLINMANS
in Johannesburg

At any of Cleghorns Stores you will find an amazing variety of Goods, and considering the high standard of quality the prices are exceedingly competitive—It's good if it's from Cleghorns.

Arrange to meet them in
CLEGHORNS CAFÉ

ATTWELLS
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Rich Plum Puddings
●
Delicious Mince Pies
●
Scotch Shortbread
●
MANUFACTURERS
CAPE TOWN *and* LAKESIDE

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works Draklow Street, Woodstock
THE MODEL
LAUNDERERS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
QUALITY AND SERVICE

Graham Hall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

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Daily Deliveries to All Parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
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RECREATION FARM
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Situated at foot of Matroosberg
TENNIS, SWIMMING, TENIKOIT
GOLF COURSE ACCESSIBLE
Proprietress, Mrs. E. Pickering
PHONE 411. DE DOORNS

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For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
122 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)

JACK TREDREA
International Tennis Coach
Arthurs Seat Hotel Sea Point Cape

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THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
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Grocers and General Dealers
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road, Phone 37892

Union of South Africa

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MODEL DAIRY RITZ
346 West Street
For Bread, Cakes and Sweets hygienically displayed and served. Up to date Tea Room with delightful music.

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94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
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Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
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37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

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Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22-4911 and 22-4912

FUR REMODELLING CO.
Manufacturers of High-Class Furs
8 Pollock Mansions, Eloff St.

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
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ADIE & CO.
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Specializing in Outsizes
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G. M. HORNE
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Printers
61 Simmonds Street

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVENUE
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

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F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz Street
PHONE 3993

CLIFF'S
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200 Church St. Phone { 3587 Day / 4136 Night

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
Howard, White & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
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Phone 3168

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

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LUNCHEONETTE and TEA LOUNGE
on the Corner of
LONGMARKET AND TIMBER STREETS
PHONE 4146

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Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA (Continued)

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the new name for
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298 Church St., Pretoria
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

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HOSIERY NECKWEAR
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UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
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Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

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NEW SOUTH WALES
PARRAMATTA

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For all Trades The Farm & Home
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Paint Brushes, Electric Supplies, Crockery, Glassware

McEWANS, Ltd.
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41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

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Stock Investments, Ltd.
Real Estate
Stations
Farms, Stock
Regular Weekly Stock Sales
STATION STREET, PENRITH
Tel. Pen. 108

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone BW. 5074
9 A. M.-4 P. M., except Sat.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
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HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

ebe
LOVELINESS PREPARATIONS
The most modern Cosmetics at 50b Darlinghurst Road, Sydney
London, Paris, Berlin, Hollywood

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Geo. W. Giddy, Acting Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

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House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

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CLERC *Exclusive Designer*
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Bldgs. 107-9 Elizabeth St. SYDNEY Tel. MA 2597

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Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street Sydney, N S W.

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Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

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SERVICE CENTRES
*BONDI
*CROWS NEST
*ST. LEONARDS
*KINGS CROSS
*DACEYVILLE
*CAMPSIE
*ROCKDALE
*BROADWAY
Tasty Delicacies Served
CLEAN HOT AND QUICK

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

'PHONE MJ 4202
Marieanne
(Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom, City House, 164 Pitt St., City
Specializing in Remodeling and Made to Order Millinery
Diamonds, Rings, Watches, Cut Crystal
S. A. SCOTT
Opp. St. Andrew's Cathedral
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MA 5328 Est. 1883

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OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Porter Songs, Powell Tapping Highlights of "Born to Dance"

Born to Dance (Metro)—Quality as well as quantity characterizes Hollywood's latest musical jamboree. Starting with Eleanor Powell, Metro has assembled a full quota of expert singers, dancers, comedians, sailors, musicians and even a Pekingese. Romantics of the plot, a trifle thin to be sure, are so eclipsed by Miss Powell's tapping and the general Ziegfeld splendor that you won't worry much more about the story than Buddy Ebsen and Sid Silvers do about finding Brooklyn Navy Yard. Cole Porter's new songs are swell. James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel, Frances Langford, Alan Dinehart.—Family.

Champagne Waltz (Paramount)—Almost as spectacular and almost as entertaining as "Born to Dance." Interest divided between Old World waltz and New World "swing," with a romantic and musical blend for the final fade-out. Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray, Jack Oakie, Fritz Leiber, Herman Bing, Veloz and Yolanda.—Family.

Let's Make a Million (Paramount)—Which is something the producers won't do on this film. Edward Everett Horton in one of his dumb dodo parts innocently gets his friends into a crooked oil scheme, but later becomes a hero when oil is really struck. Charlotte Wynters, Porter Hall, J. M. Kerrigan; Margaret Seddon and Margaret McWade ("the pixillated sisters").—Family.

One in a Million (20th-Fox)—As describing the charming and graceful Sonja Henie, this title upsets the tradition of Hollywood hyperbole by being very nearly right. A gigantic and entertaining screen musical is given uniqueness by Miss Henie's skating in a story about a Swiss girl who wins the Olympics. Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, Ned Sparks, Don Ameche, the Ritz Brothers, Arline Judge, Borah Minnevitch and his gang, Dixie Dunbar.—Family.

Sing Me a Love Song (Warner Bros.)—Although it is only a program comedy with songs, James Melton's first starring film contains some rather delightful moments. Mr. Melton, singing several love songs in a pleasant tenor, plays the owner of a department store who disguises himself as an employee in order to get better acquainted with his business, not to mention Patricia Ellis, who works behind the music counter. Most of the fun, however, is furnished by Hugh Herbert playing the parts of Siegfried Hamershlag, the millionaire kleptomaniac; the two Hamershlag brothers, and Hamershlag père, all of whom are militantly eccentric. Allen Jenkins, Zasu Pitts, Nat Pendleton, Walter Catlett.—Family.

Sinner Take All (Metro)—Plucky rich girl and tough reporter fight it out with the mysterious writer of death threats until the killer's identity is disclosed. Moderate mystery thriller which is more grim than creepy. Bruce Cabot, Margaret Lindsay, Joseph Calleia.—Adults and young people.

That Girl From Paris (RKO)—In a gay and inconsequential farce, that girl from Paris, Lily Pons, scores a new hit as a comédienne and does some excellent singing. As a French diva illegally in the U. S. A., she is adopted by jazz musicians and causes them plenty of uneasy moments before complications are straightened out. Gene Raymond, Jack Oakie, Herman Bing, Mischa Auer, Frank Jenks, Lucille Ball.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dimples."

Young People and Adults: "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "To Mary—With Love."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroïque," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 45 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 111-118

Votive Anthem: The Egyptian Hallel

(Psalms of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

In Jewish tradition this little psalter within the Psalter constitutes what has long been known as the Egyptian Hallel, probably taking its name from Psalm 114, otherwise called the Song of the Exodus. Some of these songs may belong to the early period of the Exodus; but they have been united so long they can be treated only as a whole.

There is no question that they belong to the three great Feasts (see Psalms 95-100), as well as to the Feast of Dedication and to the New Moons. There are three officiants in the anthem, an individual worshiper, his escort or chorus, and a chorus of priests. The anthem takes its name from the "Hallelujah," which begins and ends each section, translated in the St. James version as "Praise ye the Lord." As it was customary for all vows and vow sacrifices to be made in the outer court of the Temple, we may imagine the anthem to start there.

The preface (Psalms 111 and 112) is a double acrostic. The first part (Psalm 111), in a majestic and dignified meditation, celebrates the attributes of God as seen by the individual worshiper. The whole is in the style of Proverbs, each couplet expressing a complete thought. Psalm 112, in a similar manner, meditates upon the blessedness of the God-fearing man.

And now the doxologies begin. Psalm 113 is a general doxology of praise, in which a chorus of Temple priests sing the exaltation of Jehovah.

Psalm 114 tells of the Exodus from Egypt, a loved and familiar subject of song. But a marvel is presented: For contrary to all former opinions, here is a God who is not local but makes His dwelling place His people (v. 2). This statement produces an unusual demonstration in all nature, for the earth indeed needs to tremble "at the presence of the God of Jacob."

The doxology of Israel (Psalm 115) is sung by priests and people together, exalting God above the idols of the nations.

And now (Psalm 116) the individual worshiper is given the opportunity to present his vow of thanksgiving; and he narrates the deliverance which has been his. He asks:

> What shall I render unto the Lord
> For all his benefits toward me?

And answering his own question he vows he will take the "cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord."

The short doxology of the nations (Psalm 117) opens the way for the processional into the Temple (Psalm 118). The worshiper whose vow is being performed, now joins the chorus of the people in an opening expression of praise. As they arrive at the gates, the worshiper pleads:

> Open to me the gates of righteousness.
> Receiving him, the priests sing:
> Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Dazzling, exquisite charm, without some measure of simplicity, invariably rejects a keen appreciation of its beauty.

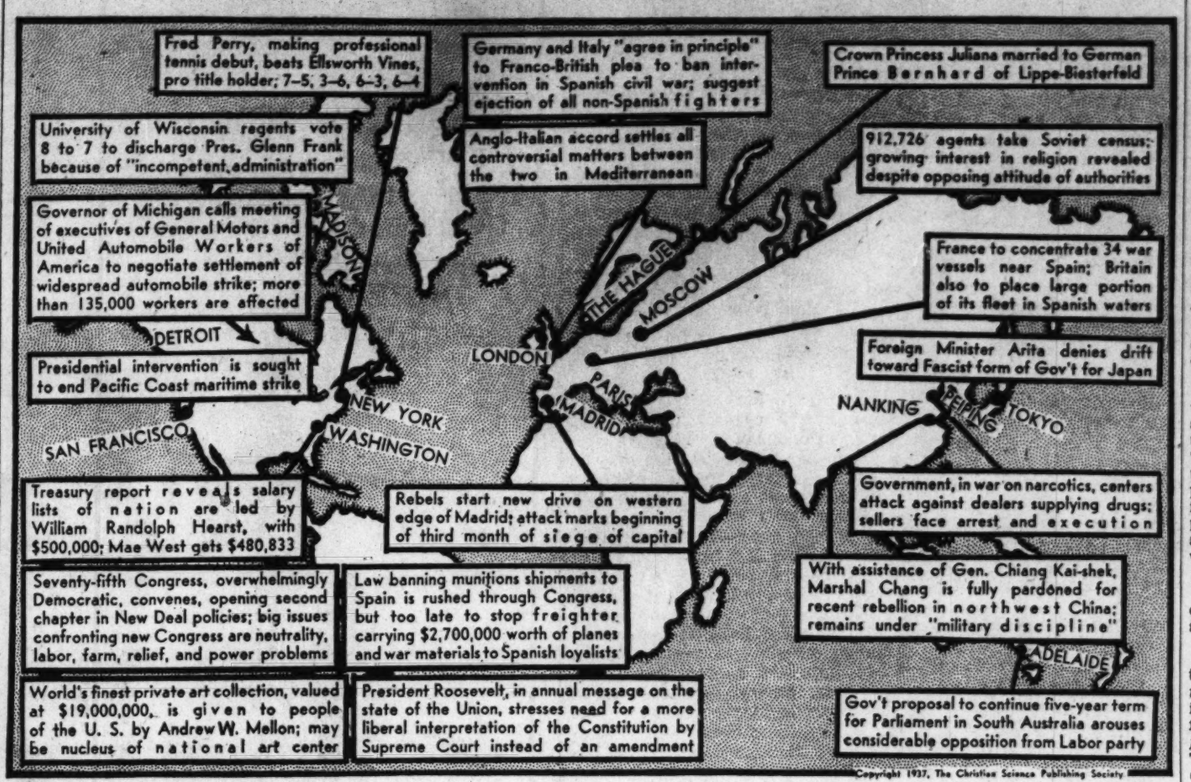
Bible Arithmetic: 9 (Exodus) plus 5 (Moses) minus 4 (Sinai) times 20 (twentieth chapter) divided by 8 (Eighth Commandment) equals 18.

Letter Changing: Way, Ray, Rat, Oat, Out.

Rebus Sentence: Under ST and ing between fri-ends. (Understanding between friends.)

Fun With Numbers: Unit—one; yoke—two; trinomial—three; tetragon—four; pentameter—five; hexagon—six; heptarchy—seven; octagon—eight; baseball—nine; decade—ten.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Fred Perry, making professional tennis debut, beats Ellsworth Vines, pro title holder; 7–5, 3–6, 6–3, 6–4
Germany and Italy "agree in principle" to Franco-British plea to ban intervention in Spanish civil war; suggest ejection of all non-Spanish fighters
Crown Princess Juliana married to German Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld
University of Wisconsin regents vote 8 to 7 to discharge Pres. Glenn Frank because of "incompetent administration"
Anglo-Italian accord settles all controversial matters between the two in Mediterranean
912,726 agents take Soviet census; growing interest in religion revealed despite opposing attitude of authorities
Governor of Michigan calls meeting of executives of General Motors and United Automobile Workers of America to negotiate settlement of widespread automobile strike; more than 135,000 workers are affected
MADISON
DETROIT
THE HAGUE
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
France to concentrate 34 war vessels near Spain; Britain also to place large portion of its fleet in Spanish waters
Foreign Minister Arita denies drift toward Fascist form of Gov't for Japan
NANKING
PEIPING
TOKYO
Presidential intervention is sought to end Pacific Coast maritime strike
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
Government, in war on narcotics, centers attack against dealers supplying drugs; sellers face arrest and execution
Treasury report reveals salary lists of nation are led by William Randolph Hearst, with $500,000; Mae West gets $480,833
Rebels start new drive on western edge of Madrid; attack marks beginning of third month of siege of capital
With assistance of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Chang is fully pardoned for recent rebellion in northwest China; remains under "military discipline"
Seventy-fifth Congress, overwhelmingly Democratic, convenes, opening second chapter in New Deal policies; big issues confronting new Congress are neutrality, labor, farm, relief, and power problems
Law banning munitions shipments to Spain is rushed through Congress, but too late to stop freighter carrying $2,700,000 worth of planes and war materials to Spanish loyalists
ADELAIDE
World's finest private art collection, valued at $19,000,000, is given to people of the U. S. by Andrew W. Mellon; may be nucleus of national art center
President Roosevelt, in annual message on the state of the Union, stresses need for a more liberal interpretation of the Constitution by Supreme Court instead of an amendment
Gov't proposal to continue five-year term for Parliament in South Australia arouses considerable opposition from Labor party

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hanover, N. H.

The unselfishness of the members of a college fraternity in making their annual Christmas entertainment a party for children in the town, rather than confining it to themselves, points once more to a broader meaning of "brother."

Thirty-four children between the ages of 6 and 10 were invited, being selected from families which the students felt might otherwise have little Christmas cheer. Each child was called for at his home; and when he arrived he was promptly tagged with his name so that all could become acquainted. The members had trimmed a Christmas tree, and one of them appeared with a huge bag of gifts—mittens, toys, and candy. The children and students then sang Christmas carols together, and then the children were returned to their homes. As they left the fraternity they received a basket of food for each family represented.

Daily Anecdote

Self-Respect

Whenever the kind heart of President Cleveland impelled him to assist some needy individual, he always tried to bestow his gift in a manner that would maintain the self-respect of its recipient.

Hearing that a young man needed $200 to complete his education, Mr. Cleveland sent for him and said, "The books in my library sorely need cataloging. Will you undertake this work for me?"

The student worked several days, and received $100. This, of course, was only half enough; but Mr. Cleveland took care of that. Six months later he mixed up his books again, and paid the young man another $100 to straighten them out.

Counsel

GIVE thy friend counsel wisely and charitably, but leave him to his liberty whether he will follow thee or no; and be not angry if thy counsel be rejected, for advice is no empire, and he is not my friend that will be my judge whether I will or no.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Quotation for Today

DO GOOD with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good. Seek not to be rich, but happy. The one lies in bags, the other in content: which wealth can never give.—WILLIAM PENN.

In Lighter Vein

Out of Season

A farmer ordered a bathtub from Chicago. It was promptly shipped but went astray. On its arrival the farmer refused to accept it.

"I ordered that bathtub three months ago," he wrote, "and now winter is coming on and the bathing season is practically over. You can exchange it for a wood stove or keep it. I have no use for it."—Whitsitt Imprint.

Arctic Lament

"In the Arctic the Eskimos live on candles and blubber."

"Well, if I had to eat candles I think I would, too."

Yes, Why?

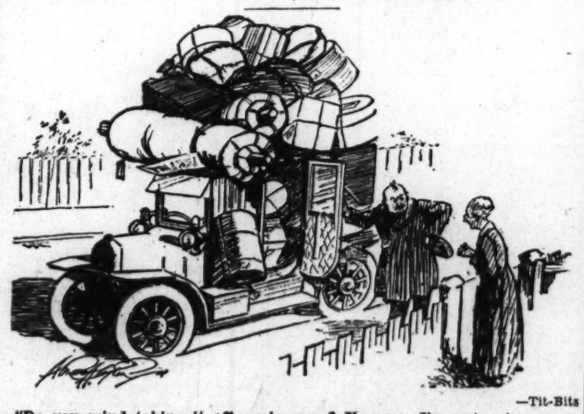
Why are the name cutter-downers
Permitted to be at large?
Why, if her name is Marjorie,
Is it trimmed down to Marge?
—Ed Scanlan, Buffalo Evening News.

And what about name-fancifiers? (The term is used without malice.) Should all the girls go unremarked Who sign themselves "Alyce"?

Fixed

Father: "Now my watch has stopped again. I suppose it needs a cleaning."

Little Harry: "No, daddy, it does not. Junior and I cleaned it with water this morning."—Grit.



—Tit-Bits

"Do you mind taking it off again, now? You see, I'm not going away until tomorrow, but I just wanted to see if I could get it all on one cab."

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

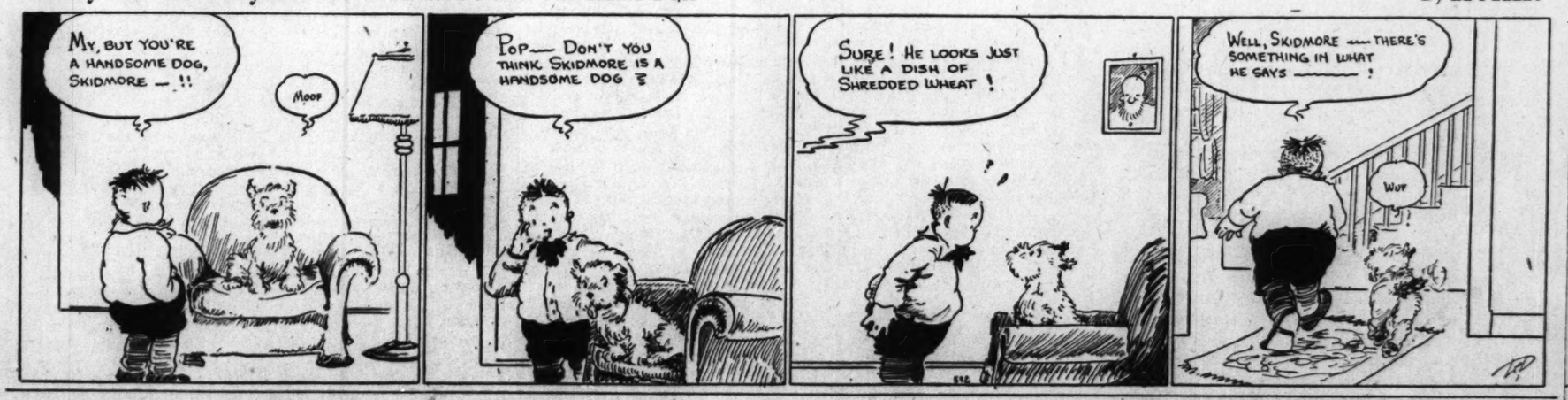
Observation

BEFORE guests arrive, provide paper and pencils for all. To start the game, give player number one a short, typed paragraph. Let him read it once hastily. Then have him write the paragraph from memory. Give what he writes to the next player, and repeat the process.

Here is an example as played in a friend's home. The original item read: "The owner of the Andrews department store wants a medium-sized man with a blue coat and gray trousers, not more than forty years of age, to report for work in the shipping department at 17 East Seventh Street tomorrow morning at 7:30. He must wear cover-alls, a dark cap and black shoes." This message was read by the first subject, who rewrote it and passed his version along. The final result was: "The department store at 17 E. 7th Street wants a man in coveralls and a cap with black shoes, to report for work to help shipping at seven thirty."—Mrs. Iva M. B., St. Paul, Minn.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Handsome Is as Handsome Does*

By LE PELLEY


MY, BUT YOU'RE A HANDSOME DOG, SKIDMORE — !!
MOOP
POP— DON'T YOU THINK SKIDMORE IS A HANDSOME DOG ?
SURE! HE LOOKS JUST LIKE A DISH OF SHREDDED WHEAT !
WELL, SKIDMORE — THERE'S SOMETHING IN WHAT HE SAYS — ?
WUF

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not Days But Years*

By THE HAGERS

PROFESSOR WIDGEON SAID, "I HOPE TO LOOK WITH MY NEW TELESCOPE
FAR OUT IN SPACE, AND THERE SEE MORE THAN ANY DUCK HAS SEEN BEFORE."
"THE GRINDING OF YOUR LENS—EXACT—WILL TAKE YOU SEVERAL DAYS?" I QUACKED.
"IF I WORK HARD, IT SHOULD BE DONE," SAID HE, "BY 1941."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorb—Avoid a *z* sound; *ab-sorb'* (*a* short, *o* as in orb).

Whatever is absorbed is literally "sucked up" (Latin *ab*, "off, away," and *sorbere*, "to suck"), and is caused to disappear; it is engulfed, or swallowed up—used up. There are, of course, the specific senses of: "drinking in" (as a sponge), "to take up by cohesive, chemical, or molecular action" (as the action of charcoal in absorbing gases), "to take up by purchase or use" (as the stocks of operating companies are absorbed by holding companies), and "to engross or engage fully" (as being absorbed in study).

Act, react—Although the second word is normally accented on the second syllable, the accent is allowed to shift to the first syllable when "act" and "react" are used close together (in this order) for the purpose of contrast. This shift of accent is in accordance with the rule which provides for stress on the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words used in contrast.

Æneas—*E-ne'-as* (first *e* as in create, second rather more sustained as in key, *a* clipped-short).

Center, circumference—The center (Latin *centrum*, and Greek *kentron*, "middle point") of a circle is its middle point; and the circumference (Latin *circum*, "around," and *ferre*, "to carry") is the boundary. That which could be both center and circumference (of being) would be, of course, everywhere present.

Climax—*Kli'-max* (*i* long, *a* short).

When a climber mounts a ladder, each rung takes him a bit higher, until he reaches the top. This figure so well expressed the notion of the proper form for a speech or a play that the Greeks used their word *klimax*, "ladder," in the rhetorical sense of "a mounting by degrees to the highest pitch of expression; culmination."

Colossians—Preferably three syllables, *Ko-losh'-anz* (first *o* as in obey, second short, *a* clipped-short).

Component—*Kom-po'-nent* (first *o* clipped-short, second long, *e* clipped-short).

The component parts of a thing are the essentials of which it is composed (Latin *cum*, "together," and *ponere*, "to put, place").

Discharge—Whether as noun or verb, this word is properly accented on the second syllable, *dis-charj'* (*i* short, *a* as in arm).

Energy—*En'-er-gy* (first *e* short, second as in maker).

"Energy," from the Greek *energeia*, "action" (*en*, "in," and *ergon*, "work"), indicates strength expressed in work.

"Power" is the ability to accomplish something; "strength" carries with it the sense of endurance; "force" has the implication of overcoming resistance; "vigor" is limited in its application to living things, and hints of robustness developed by exercise. "Energy," however, differs from these in expressing particularly a capability for untiring and successful work.

Eternity—The first *e* is not quite so sustained as in key, but it certainly is not short as in get; sound it with all the initial quality of the long *e*, as in create. (This applies also to "eternal.")

Both "eternal" and "eternity" are derived from the Latin *aevum*, "age," but which signified "without beginning and without end."

"Everlasting" is applied to that which never ceases, and "endless" hints of something extending for an indefinite length of time; but both these words may suggest the sense of incessant, perpetual, or interminable—occasionally implying tiresomeness or monotony. "Eternal" and "eternity" should be reserved for that which is independent of time or of things that are perishable. They are accurately used when applied to God and His spiritual universe.

Jeremiah—Careful speakers avoid sounding the second *e* as though it were an *a*, as in sofa; they sound it as in create.

Listeth—Not *list'-tuth*; the second vowel is short *e*.

Lydda—*Lid'-a* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Manifest—*Man'-ih-fest* (vowels short).

Although this word has come to mean "uncover, reveal, to open to sight," its roots (Latin *manus*, "hand," and *fendere*, "to strike") seem to emphasize feeling rather than sight—although that which is "struck by the hand" would surely be palpable. In accepted use, then, anything that is manifest (or manifested) is not only evident, but plainly understood.

Relinquish—The *n* is sounded *ng* as in ink.

Saron—Long *a*. (The pronunciation is, unfortunately, omitted from the latest editions of Webster's.)

Subject—Short *e*, not short *i*.

Tabitha—*Tab'-ih-tha* (first *a* short, *i* short, second *a* as in sofa).

"Verily, verily"—Not to be tossed off lightly, like "twinkle, twinkle." The words are to be read with conviction.

Vigilant—*Vij'-ih-lant* (vowels short).

Although "watchful" is the general word for keeping wakefully on the lookout, "vigilant" adds to this the thought of vigor and activity. The Latin *vigil*, from which our word is derived, meant "awake, lively," from *vigere*, "to be lively, vigorous." (The Indo-Germanic root was *weg*, "to wake, to be strong." In fact, the further back one goes, the better one likes this virile word.)

We cannot conceive of a vigilant watchman sitting down and merely keeping his eyes open. He is actively watchful, attentive to discover and avoid danger; he is warily and alertly—and in glad strength—moving about to provide a way of safety.

Wouldest, wouldst—Two syllables and one syllable, respectively.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another novelty cryptogram from an Oakland, Calif., reader. Note that every letter of the alphabet has been used.

RONNZWBU, SLEIWGWHS QVOFA, KWHVCIH GCAS ASOGIFS CT GWADZWQWHM, WBJOFWOPZM FSXSQHG O YSSB ODDFSQWOHWCB CT WHG PSOIHM.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the second book of the Bible —— add the number of letters in the name of the one who led the children of Israel out of Egypt—; subtract the number of letters in the name of the mountain to the top of which God called this leader ——; multiply by the number of the chapter of this same book in which the Commandments appear ——; and divide by the number of the Commandment which reads: "Thou shalt not steal," ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Quincy, Mass., reader submits that the WAY-OUT is NOT by WAR. Following the usual rules, try changing WAY to OUT, but not by WAR. It can be done in 4 moves.

Rebus Sentence

A New York city reader shares the following rebus sentence. In their present position, the letters below represent 3 words containing 13, 7, and 7 letters, respectively, which form the sentence.

fri ST& ing fri

Fun With Numbers

Each word in the left-hand column has some specific numerical value represented in the right-hand column. Can you pair them off? The first has been checked as usual:

1	unit	eight	
2	yoke	six	
3	trinomial	one	✓
4	tetragon	two	
5	pentameter	ten	
6	hexagon	nine	
7	heptarchy	three	
8	octagon	four	
9	baseball	five	
10	decade	seven	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The editor of a woman's magazine is of the opinion that women like simple, direct statements. Undoubtedly they do; such as, for instance, "Yes, darling," and "Of course, my dear."

Humorist: A new type of taxi which has made its appearance in Paris is fitted with a barometer. As is to be expected, it invariably indicates "no change."

Bangor Commercial: A New Yorker who for 30 years has trained after-dinner speakers is giving it up. But what good is it now to say he is sorry?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Regulating Industry

AMONG the first legislative proposals coming before Congress are some growing out of the resolutions adopted early last month by Maj. George L. Berry's Council for Industrial Progress. These included an endorsement of federal action to establish minimum wages, a call to curb "unfair competitive practices" and a repudiation in general of production control, though recognizing it as necessary in emergency circumstances.

Senator O'Mahoney's federal licensing bill with a special section aimed against child labor is a parallel effort toward broad regulation of industry. Mr. John Dickinson's warning of the atrophy of anti-trust law enforcement calls up a system of enactments against monopoly which were depended on to come back into effect after the lapse of NRA.

The strong general desire for curbs on monopoly illustrates how incongruous it would be if legislation designed as a successor to NRA should set up in the hands of trade groups machinery for the limitation of production and maintenance of unreasonable prices. If price regulation is permissible at all it is only in a few industries dealing with extraction of natural resources or where production has hopelessly outrun its market. But price control always runs grave dangers of becoming extortionate and oppressive and of defeating itself by drying up the demand for goods.

Probably the best that can be done in most instances is the establishment of properly safeguarded open price associations and of codes against commercial bribery or misrepresentation and providing, if desired, standard terms of credit, standards of quality and so forth. Presumably these are some of the points intended in the Berry demand for curbing "unfair competitive practices."

The formulation and application of fair trade practices necessarily connotes the existence of trade associations. Such associations, in fact, are an established and growing institution in the American economy and have been ever since Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce. But their activity in the field of trade regulation also requires the existence of an impartial referee to oversee the making and enforcement of the rules.

For this job the Federal Trade Commission, a product of the Wilson Administration, is or ought to be most logically adapted. It has been dealing with trade associations since their inception. If equipped with some supporting legislation—and relieved of some of the complications from the Patman-Robinson anti-chain store bill—this commission should accomplish the purpose without adding another board or bureau to the Government. Some recommendations for the needed legislation were outlined by Nelson B. Gaskill, former chairman of the FTC, in the Monitor Magazine Section in June, 1935, shortly after the outlawing of NRA.

As to minimum wage regulation, both nominees in the last presidential election favored regulation even if a constitutional amendment be required. Whether this regulation shall be fostered by the National Government above the states is the nub of the question now presented.

There is also considerable demand for regulation of standards in business. It is not without significance that the Schechter brothers whose poultry business was the center of the test case that demolished NRA proclaimed that they were voting for President Roosevelt, nor that Jacob Maged, who suffered martyrdom for pressing a pair of trousers too cheaply, has declared he would like NRA back to save his business. The need now is to build more slowly, more carefully, more wisely and to know when to stop, so as to avoid repetition of those follies of NRA which let down the bars to monopoly and price-jacking at the expense of the consumer, laborer and small business man—the very persons it was intended to help.

Time for the Government's Oar

SOONER or later, the United States Government may be forced to intervene in the shipping strike. This seems certain as the West Coast tie-up approaches the eleventh week with no voluntary settlement in sight.

Owners and seamen have failed to settle their differences across the table. A member of the newly formed Maritime Commission has tried to splice the parted strands, and failed for lack of specific legal jurisdiction. An official mediator from the United States Department of Labor has likewise failed. The dispute over control of hiring halls is the point on which neither side will luff an inch.

What next?

The time has come for a full-sail government policy. Either federal authorities should withdraw entirely or they should be authorized to intervene and take whatever steps are necessary to work those crowded cargo holds and man those idle ships. That is the most urgent need of the moment. The Government should act to free those laid-up ships and cargoes.

Such action would be more or less of an emergency measure. The labor dispute remains to be solved. The time has come when the Government should consider establishing a permanent semi-judicial body to arbitrate disputes between shipowners and workers. The tremendous cost of this strike emphasizes the need for a board having the same functions in the field of shipping as that which the Railway Labor Board holds in rail transportation.

It has been suggested that the Railway Labor Board's powers be extended to serve the ocean carriers. Owing to the contrast in working conditions between the two fields of transportation, it is doubtful whether this plan would be feasible. But functions similar to the Railway Labor Board's might better be vested in the Maritime Commission. This group should be qualified to deal with the complexities of ocean commerce.

The proposal merits consideration in the present Congress. Some will oppose this plan as a move to put the Government still further into private business. But a transportation tie-up that delays the mails and freezes the flow of foodstuffs and other vital commodities is more than a private matter.

The Government is already dealing out millions of dollars in subsidies to private shipping. The Government should see to it that this money is administered so that maritime labor gets a fair share of this bounty. These considerations, together with the necessity for freeing arteries of sea transportation, are matters of vital public interest.

Democrats in the Union League?

THE United States sees an example of the twig inclining as the tree is bent. In November the nation bent to the Democratic standards, today the Union League Club of New York inclines ever so slightly toward the party of Thomas Jefferson. This league, which since the Civil War has been a citadel of almost unsmirched Republicanism, is now contemplating a resolution admitting Democrats to membership. And the first reports are that the proposal has been sympathetically received.

Historians may censure the league's contemplated action, citing the example of the Greeks at Thermopylae; or the British Light Brigade in the Crimean War. They may suggest that the league, at least, could have shipped its penates to Maine and Vermont and assimilated resoluteness from a loyal populace. But the odds are probably in favor of a lenient judgment from history. New Yorkers do not lightly migrate, the role of Casabianca is more glorified in verse than in prose and the current era of good will may penetrate the stoutest walls.

Moreover, the indications are that the club's strategy is to be Fabian. Such moderate Democrats as Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis and Lewis W. Douglas are rather expected to typify the Democrats to be early invited to membership. The effect of these newcomers upon the club and the effect of the club upon the newcomers may then be studied. Those who apprehend reactions from abrupt and drastic measures may find some solace in the fact that the club has spoken of admitting Democrats but has said nothing about admitting New Dealers.

Royal Wedding

IN A gold and crystal coach, drawn by eight bay horses with postillions, one of Europe's richest princesses, Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, was recently escorted by Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, to the City Hall and then to the Groote Kerk, to be married under civil and church law. Their route was jammed by the Dutch citizenry, who turned out in unprecedented numbers to take part in the two-day celebrations of their "Julia" and of "Benno," who has already made himself popular with the people.

The crowds were an expression of the wide and heartfelt regard in which the Dutch people hold their rulers. Since the days of William the Silent, of Orange, when a handful of Dutch sailed forth David-like against the ruthless Philip II of Spain to fight for political and religious liberty, Holland has distinguished herself by her contributions to the arts and natural sciences, philosophy and economy. And the fate of the House of Orange has been intertwined with that of the nation. As one writer puts it, it was because of the Princes of Orange that Holland became a monarchy, rather than that the people of Holland established a monarchy and then looked about for a leader. They turned naturally to the House of Orange for guidance and it has never once failed them.

Princess Juliana, heir of the House of Orange, daughter of the beloved Wilhelmina, has already endeared herself to the Dutch people for her sturdy dependability, unostentatiousness, intelligence and affection. She has "moved about so naturally among us and has won all our hearts," Dr. Obbink said in his address to the newly married couple. That same dependability, intelligence and unostentatiousness of Holland's ruling house is eloquent explanation of the deep interest which the Dutch people feel in this royal wedding.

On a Kentish Farm

Book News of the Day

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH'S latest novel, ROSE DEEPROSE (New York: Harper. $2.50), supports her reputation as one of the best of modern storytellers. Pieced together of the realistic materials she finds in the southern agricultural lands of England, the tale of Rose Deeprose, daughter of a Kentish farmer, is as smooth a job as one could desire. Perhaps the dovetailing of events offers the only fault which appears worth mentioning, for it prepares the reader for every happening, providing not only an expectation of the tragic occasions but what amounts to a prophetic outline of them.

* * *

Yet all this is life as it is lived by ordinary, sturdy country people. The emotional reactions of Rose herself, first as a girl in her teens when the mother to whom she is devoted pleads with her for a more lenient attitude toward her weak father, later as the close companion of the sophisticated Christian Lambert who becomes her father's second wife, as the bride of her cousin Townley and as the mother of a child who is a mental case are skillfully described. How her girlhood's fierce love of her mother, for whose passing she blames her own impulsive, shortsighted efforts at protection, intensifies the maternal in her is vividly revealed as the chapters unfold. The desperate, generally misunderstood and even unreasoning affection for the helpless little girl who becomes so unattractive that even her father insists on placing her in an institution is remarkably well interpreted, and the distracted mother's attempt to end both their sufferings is based on a situation not unknown to the law courts but, alas, seldom comprehended as the novelist, and hence the reader, are led to comprehend the act of Rose Deeprose.

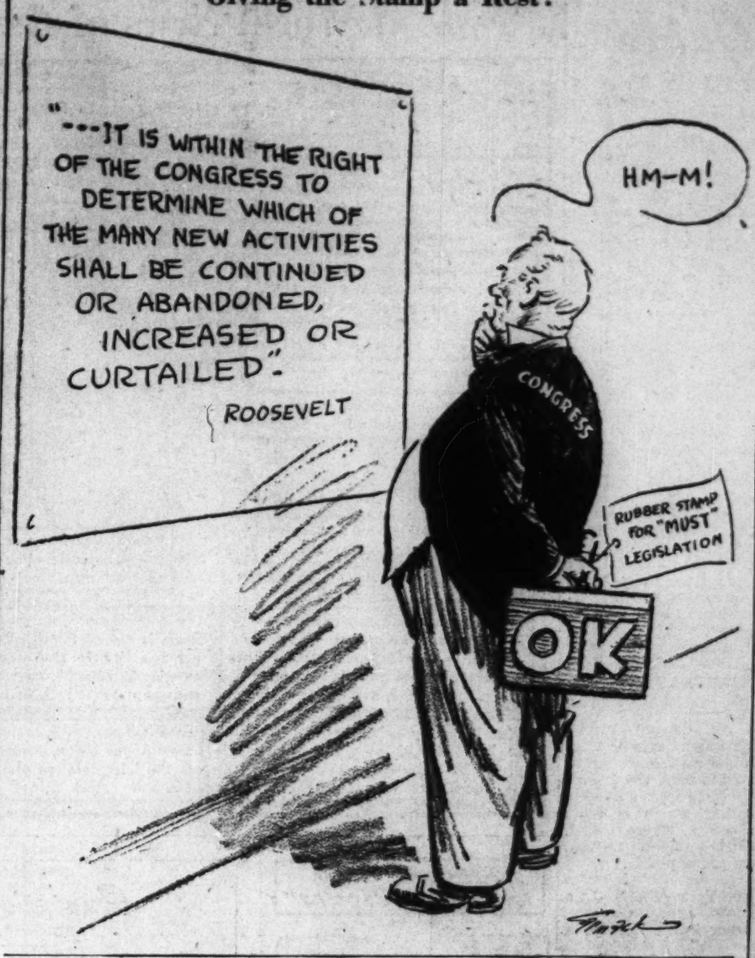
* * *

It is one of Sheila Kaye-Smith's most admirable traits that she builds her vital characters out of everyday persons and that throughout the narrative they increase in interest without necessarily developing any talent or proclivity raising them far above or dragging them far below the level of their fellows. There is a logical many-sidedness to the Deeproses, a blending of strong qualities and feeble, a conflict of emotions, which marks them as human beings, normally kind and honest, but now and then overwhelmed by circumstances.

The heroine is not one to marvel at as a creature finer than the average, although she is by far the strongest character in the book. Nor is the selfish Christian, the villain as it were of the story, culpable for all the misfortune that seems to follow wherever she treads. One of the most touching instances of finer feelings surviving is that of the drunkard father, Wally Deeprose, on the occasion of his great sacrifice in an effort to save his daughter from a court verdict of "guilty" when she is tried for the drowning of her child. The novel is written in careful and substantial prose.

P. P. S.

Giving the Stamp a Rest?


"---IT IS WITHIN THE RIGHT OF THE CONGRESS TO DETERMINE WHICH OF THE MANY NEW ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONTINUED OR ABANDONED, INCREASED OR CURTAILED".
ROOSEVELT
HM-M!
CONGRESS
RUBBER STAMP FOR "MUST" LEGISLATION
OK

Geordie Hurls a Barrow

On a Scottish Island

"HAUD on a wee, Geordie. I'll gie ye a helping hand." Geordie Shaw, the strapping young brother of the island blacksmith, was standing by a large, flat wagon piled high with laundry hampers. He glowered indignantly as he replied.

"I'm no' needing a helping hand."

Then he began pushing the wagon, so that it would start rolling down the long pier, to where the steamboat was waiting. The piermaster hurried over saying again:

"Haud on. That's ower heavy a load for ye, man."

Geordie turned and faced him angrily:

"Fine I ken what ye'd like to say, Peter Innis. I'll grant ye I misjudged the weight o' yon caber, but," scathingly, "I still ken how to hurl a barrow. My airm is guid enough for that."

Geordie, naturally so sunny-tempered, generous, and well-liked, was brooding over something that had happened recently. At the annual gathering of the Highland Clans (held on the mainland), Geordie, for the first time in two or three years, had lost at tossing the caber—and he had lost to a man from the city. He had been the only entrant from the Scottish island for that particular event, and his fellow islanders were rather taken aback—a city man winning over one of themselves. But their confidence in Geordie was undiminished.

"I didna say ye couldna hurl a barrow," retorted Peter Innis, heatedly. "But look at the load!"

"So," loftily, "I'll no' hae seen a load afore."

"No' one like this. We've extra hampers the day. There's two frae yon braw yacht that's anchored i' the bay. And the MacRaes are sending mair nor their usual. And Aggie Aird—"

He stopped enumerating the items and demanded with exasperation: "Whaur's your wits that I hae to be telling ye it's a big load? We canna even see ower the tap o't."

Stepping back of the wagon, he added: "Come on, Geordie, or we'll hae the captain doon on us."

"Hands aff my barrow," cried Geordie, but Peter's response was to give it a determined push. Thereupon Geordie pushed, too, and with such force that the wheels began rolling immediately, and quickly gained momentum, the men still running behind, and disputing loudly. Soon they were alongside the steamboat, but their voices were raised in argument, and they showed no sign of slowing. Captain MacNab shouted:

"Ye feckless loons, ye're awa' past the gangplank."

They paid no attention. Indeed, they seemed not to hear as they rushed past with their heads jerking emphatically toward one another. Around the harbor fishermen in blue jerseys stopped what they were doing to stare at the strange sight. Soon, like the captain, they were yelling and waving arms, for the men and the barrow were close to the end of the pier. Suddenly Peter Innis glanced up, released his hold on the wagon, and called to Geordie to do the same. But Geordie, as he later admitted (with the engaging frankness which was one of his charms), was too deep in a grievance to grasp what was being said. And so it came about that another moment saw Geordie, the barrow and the hampers all hurtling into the sea.

The fishermen at once roused to action; clambering into small boats and going to help. There was little wind, and it would be merely a matter of herding the hampers into the harbor, where the ebbing tide would leave them high and dry. The barrow, by that time, would be in shallow water, and easy to reach. They were a good-natured lot, the fishermen, and they did love a bit of excitement. This would give them something to tell and to guffaw over for weeks. Captain MacNab couldn't take the hampers this trip, now, of course.

"Hae them ready for me the morn," he roared, as he signaled down to the engineer. The boat, with a churning of paddles, backed away from the scene.

Geordie was treading water in a somewhat bewildered fashion when the fishermen shouted to him to "Awa' hame and get dry," that they would take care of everything. He shouted back his thanks, retrieved his floating cap, and climbed the ladder that led up to the pier. Encountering the circle of faces, he seemed slightly abashed for a moment. Then his sense of humor came to his rescue.

"I telled ye I could hurl a barrow, Peter Innis," said Geordie with a broad grin. "See where yon one landed wi' two on the job."

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Wisconsin Verdict

By Frank L. Perrin

NEWSPAPER reporters and newspaper readers who have followed the day-by-day developments in the campaign of extermination conducted by the directing faction of the board of regents of Wisconsin university against Dr. Glenn Frank, president, have no reason to be surprised at the summary verdict rendered. Evidently the case against Dr. Frank was predetermined. No facts adduced at the two-day hearing were designed to strengthen or even support the allegations contained in the bill of complaint filed a few weeks ago by the board's chairman, representing eight of the fifteen members.

Indeed, the futility of any defense became apparent when the nature of the charges was made known. Absolutely unsupported except by what many will appraise as the specious arguments of their sponsors, it is doubtful if a board of supervisors of a rural township would have regarded them as sufficient to justify the removal of a town constable or a district pathmaster. And yet, by the action of the regents in the Wisconsin case, the direction and management of a great university is turned over, in midyear, to an acting president whose tenure is admittedly temporary.

* * *

Twelve years ago, when a vacancy existed following the passing of President Van Hise, members of the Wisconsin board tendered the presidency to Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard university law school. It is no longer a secret that the invitation was accepted and that the regents who visited Boston returned to Madison prepared to announce the decision upon the receipt of written confirmation by Dean Pound. Much to their surprise, the word from the newly chosen president was a retraction of his acceptance. He confessed, or explained, in justification of his declination, that he had become apprehensive lest political influences within the State, reflected, or which might in the future be reflected, in a politically controlled governing board, would interfere with his or any president's administrative policies.

Representatives of the university would not take Dean Pound's decision as final. They, with others, returned to Boston to endeavor to persuade him to reconsider. The conference served only to convince them that their mission was futile. The same influences which Dean Pound feared would menace a peaceful and truly constructive administration of the university twelve years ago seem still to be active. Dr. Frank, in closing his own defense before a majority of the board antagonistic to him, said: "I protest that you cannot control a university from outside the board of regents. It is unwholesome, anti-American, anti-educational, for one or two men to take control of a board and to sit in caucus with political leaders for one or two hours before each meeting of the board."

* * *

Those who have attempted to justify the predestined action of the board of regents have denied that such summary action menaced, or would menace, academic freedom. Their position, or contention, seems hard to justify. It certainly cannot be substantiated by any available proof. And in this, as in every other such case, the burden of proof is upon those who, by their official acts, reflect the domination, no matter how cleverly concealed, of the appointive power to whom they look for their authority and whom they regard as the source of their temporary dictatorial power.

Perhaps the students at Wisconsin university, who have almost unanimously supported their president in this crisis, as well as the alumni scattered throughout every state and every country, can reconcile themselves to the injustice which so many believe has been imposed if as a consequence the control of the university can be wrested from a politically controlled and one-man created board of regents. Seven members of the Wisconsin board, each similarly chosen, have displayed individual courage in refusing to follow a leadership which they regarded as ambitious and falsely inspired. They are entitled to the thanks of all who would similarly defend their own ideals of democracy in our schools and colleges.

Years ago, at somewhat similar hearings which I attended, Dr. Richard T. Ely, still active, defended his right to teach, at the same university, his concepts of a somewhat advanced democracy. The victory gained by him was notable. To the chapter which records that advance in human thought and endeavor must be added the chapter just written. It will not redound to the credit of Wisconsin.

The Wide Horizon

Shanghai Crossroad

By William Henry Chamberlin

SHANGHAI

ONE can never enter or leave this extraordinary commercial metropolis on the banks of the slimy Whangpoo river without feeling a curious sense of attraction and fascination. I have been a visitor in Shanghai three times, in 1927, in 1935 and in 1936. Each time, as it happened, the city was faced with an interesting and dramatic situation.

In 1927, the tide of nationalist revolution had just begun to ebb after reaching a point so high that the more nervous and excitable foreigners were seeing visions of a new Boxer outburst. In 1935, the financial marts of the city were buzzing with excitement over the momentous abandonment of China's age-old measure of currency value, silver, and the substitution of a managed paper currency. On this, my last visit, the tense strain in Sino-Japanese relations lent dynamic possibilities to incidents that were small in themselves—a parade of Japanese tanks on the Bund, a strike of Chinese laborers in Japanese cotton mills, vague hints that the Japanese desired to take over entire police control of the large Hongkew districts where most of Shanghai's 30,000 Japanese dwell.

But the fascination of Shanghai does not lie in the headline news which it provides from time to time. Neither does it lie in the architectural beauty or the feeling of communion with a remote past that lend beauty and distinction to Peking and Kyoto and Delhi and Damascus. Shanghai is an upstart, a parvenu among the world's great cities, built up by "western barbarians," hungry for trade, on a mud flat which the Chinese had renounced as useless to themselves. And there is certainly no inspiration in Shanghai's flat surroundings, or in the city's climate.

* * *

No, the fascination of Shanghai, as I feel it, lies in two things: sharply vivid contrasts and amazing cosmopolitan diversity. Nowhere, I should think, is the juxtaposition of the modern West and the ancient East so striking. Along the Bund, where huge banks and office buildings look out on modern warships and great ocean liners, one can see a gang of sweating coolies, carrying a huge log or some other burden that machinery would take care of in most other countries, singing their chants of toil.

Great wealth and abject poverty, luxury and squalor, are crowded very close together within the confines of Shanghai. At one extreme one has the senior "taipan," or manager of some opulent, well established British bank or business, the successful investor or speculator, with his sleek limousine, his large comfortable home in the French Concession. At the other end of the scale is the Chinese apprentice, somehow keeping alive on a wage that would literally mean starvation to a Westerner, the Russian refugee who is never quite sure where his next meal or the roof to cover his head will come from.

As might be expected, one finds in Shanghai an unusual number of keen political and economic observers, both Chinese and foreign. Here the element of contrast is furnished by the city's plentiful crop of cranks and bores, who fill the columns of the tolerant and long-suffering newspapers with long letters and full-dress debates about their pet hobbies.

Much more serious is the plight of those exiles who have no chance of returning to their native countries. By far the largest and most visible of these groups, of course, consists of the Russians, whose numbers are roughly estimated in the neighborhood of 20,000. Whatever their number, they are somehow able to support three newspapers and they make a substantial contribution to the musical and dramatic life of Shanghai. Whole streets in the French Concession, where most of the Russians live, display almost exclusively Russian signs: restaurants, bakeries, and shops of all kinds.

* * *

Among the older Russians, especially among those who took an active part in the civil war, one finds an outlook very similar to that of the Confederate veterans who are depicted in "Gone With the Wind." They gather in their clubs and have their military reunions and fight over in imagination the campaigns of the civil war and discuss what might have been if only this or that military or political maneuver had been made at the right time. Two things bind them together: passionate hatred of bolshevism and loyalty, a little pathetic, at times, a little strained, to the old Russian ways and beliefs and customs that have indeed "gone with the wind."

It is not only refugees who color the cosmopolitan pattern of Shanghai life. There are the huge turbaned Sikhs, brought in from India, who constitute a considerable part of the police force. There are men and women of all countries of Europe and Asia and the Americas, coming for business or pleasure to the greatest port in the Orient. One does not have to walk far in Shanghai to hear a variety of tongues that might suggest the Tower of Babel. And over the city hover the clouds of uncertain political and economic complications. Taking a last look at the skyline of the port as one sails away down the Whangpoo river one wonders what destiny holds in store for Shanghai, which of its varied and competing racial influences will prove strongest and most enduring.